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1902

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J. Van Jindley & Co. Nursery Co.

ESTABLISHED 1866.
INCORPORATED 1899.

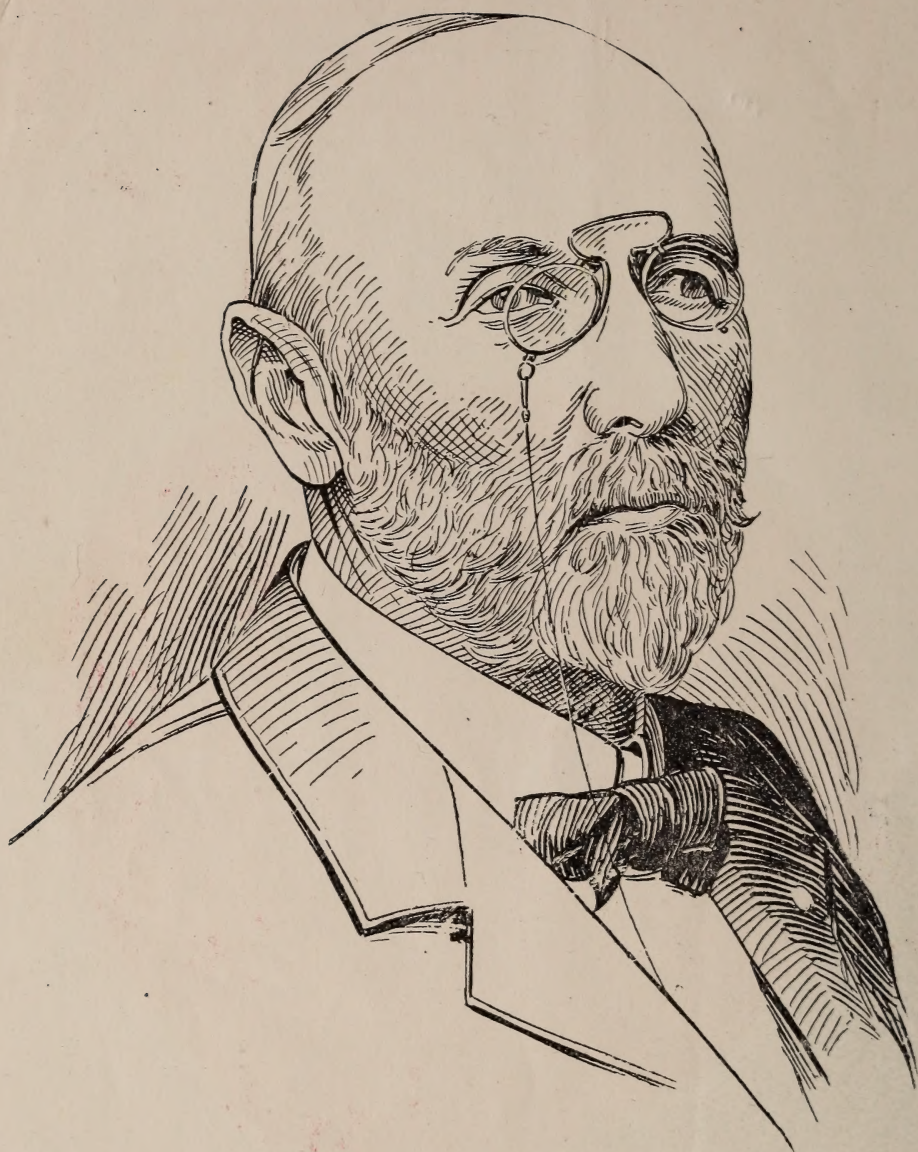


POMONA HILL
NURSERIES.

FRUIT, SHADE AND
ORNAMENTAL TREES.

NURSERIES 1¼ MILES WEST OF GREENSBORO
CITY LIMITS ON STREET CAR LINE.

POMONA, N.C.



J. VAN LINDLEY,

**FOUNDER J. VAN LINDLEY NURSERY COMPANY,
POMONA HILL NURSERIES,
POMONA, N. C.**

ESTABLISHED 1866.

INCORPORATED 1899

Introductory Remarks.

These nurseries were established in 1866, or 36 years ago, and incorporated in 1899, and have enjoyed a steady and continuous growth. The founder of these nurseries, J. Van Lindley, now 62 years old, has been in the nursery business practically all his life, his father also being a nurseryman and one of the leading pomologists of his time. We feel that we can truthfully claim that these nurseries could not have developed year by year for 36 years into one of the leading nurseries of the country had we not merited the continued and increased patronage of the general public throughout the country by honest and square business methods, by filling orders true to name, by furnishing trees and plants that bear good fruit as represented, and, in short, by giving satisfaction.

LOCATION. We are located in the healthful Piedmont section of the "Old North State," in Guilford County, 30 miles east of the mountain foothills, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles west of the city limits of Greensboro, the "Gate City" of North Carolina. That great railroad system, the Southern Railway, passes through our grounds, giving us excellent and prompt shipping facilities. We have 1,000 acres of land here in one solid block, 350 acres of which is constantly devoted to the production of trees and plants.

To those with whom we have not had the pleasure of dealing in the past we would refer to several unsolicited testimonials which we scatter through this catalogue. We solicit one order from you, and will endeavor to so satisfy you that you will remain a permanent customer. To our 20,000 annual patrons we wish to return our thanks for years of patronage, and we will state that we are better prepared to serve your interest now than we have ever been. We are constantly testing new varieties, always trying to improve our lists, thereby giving our patrons advantage of everything of merit in the horticulture line, especially in Peaches, Apples, Pears and Plums.

VARIETIES FOR DIFFERENT LOCALITIES. Many of the failures in tree-planting is caused by a lack of knowledge as to what varieties are adapted to the various sections of the country. We have made this point a study for many years, and we believe we are in a position to aid our patrons along this line as far as it can be done. When unsuitable varieties are planted one has to wait for some years for results, and then find that these varieties are unsuited to his location, hence are worthless, a great loss of time, hopes and disappointments. We have carried on varied experiments along this line for years, with remarkable and satisfactory results. As in the case of winter apples, but few do well in the cotton belt compared to the number that succeed in the Piedmont and Mountain sections. We have several varieties of winter apples that do remarkably well in the cotton belt or flat country. Our patrons can benefit by our years of experiments along this line.

Being located intermediately as to latitude, we are able to ship to a wide expanse of territory. Our trees succeed well throughout the South, and for many years we have been shipping large amounts of trees North and West, and reports from there are very gratifying indeed.

OUR METHOD OF PACKING we do not believe can be excelled. We have made many shipments to very distant points, en-route three weeks or more, and which opened up in prime condition. The cultivation, growth, digging and packing of our trees and plants is carefully looked after in every detail by careful and competent heads of departments, who have had years of experience in their respective lines, and our patrons can feel assured that each order placed with us will have our conscientious and careful attention. Yours very truly,

J. VAN LINDLEY NURSERY CO.,
Pomona, N. C.

NO DISEASES. HEALTHY TREES.

NO. 15.

DUPLICATE.

NORTH CAROLINA COMMISSION FOR CONTROLLING CROP PESTS.

J. VAN LINDLEY, Pres. State Hort. Soc.
S. L. PATTERSON, Chmn. Com'r of Ag.

B. W. KILGORE, Director N. C. Ex. Station.
FRANKLIN SHERMAN, JR., Bot. and Ent.

Certificate of Examination of Nursery Stock.

To whom it may Concern:

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 10, 1901.

This is to certify that on September 10, 1901, the Nursery grounds of J. Van. Lindley Nursery Co. at Pomona, N. C., were inspected; that the growing stock was apparently free from any pests designated as dangerous by this Commission, and was otherwise healthy.

This certificate expires September 1, 1902, and applies only to stock grown in the aforesaid Nurseries.

FRANKLIN SHERMAN,
Botanist and Entomologist.

Approved for the Commission.

S. L. PATTERSON, CHMN

[SEAL.]

Condensed Information

For Correspondents in Placing Orders.

ORDER SHEET. Wherever possible make out your order on the enclosed order sheet, being careful to have everything plain and easily understood.

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS. State whether to ship by freight, express or mail, or leave to our discretion. Write your name, postoffice and railroad station plainly.

TERMS. Orders from parties not personally known to us must be accompanied by cash remittance, or one-fourth cash and balance shipped C. O. D. Remit by check, post office or express money order, or registered letter provided none of the other ways are convenient.

WHEN TO ORDER. When possible place your order early in the season. This is always the safest plan. Do not wait till season for planting is nearly over and cold, bad weather coming on.

SHIPPING AND PLANTING SEASON. Ordinary seasons we begin shipments in November and continue up to Christmas, then discontinue till about February 20th, then commence again and ship till the 1st day of April. Planting season in the South is good from November to April, when the weather is open and nice and no frost in the ground. We book orders as received and ship as soon as we can reach them. When orders are not shipped promptly it is caused by unfavorable weather and other conditions over which we have no control.

STATES WE SHIP TO. We ship with perfect safety to all the Southern and border States, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, and, in fact, have made many large shipments to Michigan, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri. We are very careful in properly packing orders so they will keep in good condition for three weeks or more.

LARGE OR WHOLESALE ORDERS. Where trees and plants are wanted in larger lots than priced in this catalogue, give list and we will make special prices on lots of 500 trees or more.

GUARANTEE AND RESPONSIBILITY. We send out thrifty and healthy stock, properly packed and in good condition, take railroad or express receipt "In good order," and are not responsible for losses or damages caused by delays. We do not replace trees that die under conditions over which we have no control, such as droughts, freezes, excessive rains, unsuitable soils, improper handling and after-care. While we exercise the greatest care to have all our trees and plants true to label and agree to replace all such as may by accident or oversight prove untrue to name, free of charge, it is mutually agreed and understood between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall not in any case make us liable for any sum greater than originally received for such untrue trees or plants.

CLAIMS. All claims for errors, shortage or anything else pertaining to your shipment must be made within five days after receipt of goods.

TREES AND PLANTS RECEIVED DURING FREEZES or after having been in transit during freezing weather should be placed unpacked in cellar or similar place until well thawed out, then open box or bale, prune back roots and tops and properly plant and they will almost invariably grow off nicely.

SHIPMENTS DELAYED IN TRANSIT and which open up too dry and appear to be shrivelled should be soaked in water over night, which will resuscitate them.

INSTRUCTIONS ON PLANTING, pruning, after-care, general treatment and culture can be found in our catalogue or pamphlet on "HOW TO PLANT AND CARE FOR AN ORCHARD."

ALL ORDERS intrusted to us will have our careful and best attention, and we believe all your investments with us will add a permanent value to your home as well as pleasure, profit, fruits and flowers.

PRICES. Prices shown in this catalogue are just as low as reliable nursery stock can be had from any source, and no discount is offered or will be given to any one on quantities mentioned, nor to any agent or dealer in trees, plants, etc.

CARTERSVILLE, GA., January 4, 1902.

The two boxes of trees arrived in the coldest and worst weather I ever saw. As they arrived in such weather they, of course, could not be unpacked until now, after having been boxed up for nearly one month. Have just finished planting them. Allow me to thank you for such a beautiful lot. I never in all my experience in fruit tree buying received trees that pleased me so well in looks. If you treat all your customers as nice as you have me in this transaction, (and I have no doubt but that you do), you are one of the best firms engaged in the nursery business. I feel proud of your trees. I have received this month between 15,000 and 25,000 trees from different sources and I feel perfectly and more than pleased with yours, the only perfectly satisfactory lot of them all.

Very truly yours,

DR. HOWARD E. FELTON.

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING.

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING. 1. Many persons plant a tree as they would a post. The novice in planting must consider that a tree is a living, nicely organized production, as certainly affected by good treatment as an animal. Many an orchard of trees, rudely thrust into the ground, struggles half a dozen years against the adverse conditions before it recovers.

2. In planting an orchard let the ground be made mellow by repeated plowings. For a tree of moderate size, the hole should be dug three feet in diameter and twelve to twenty inches deep. Turn over the soil several times. In every instance the hole must be large enough to admit the roots easily without bending, and the roots should go into the hole as they grew in the nursery. They

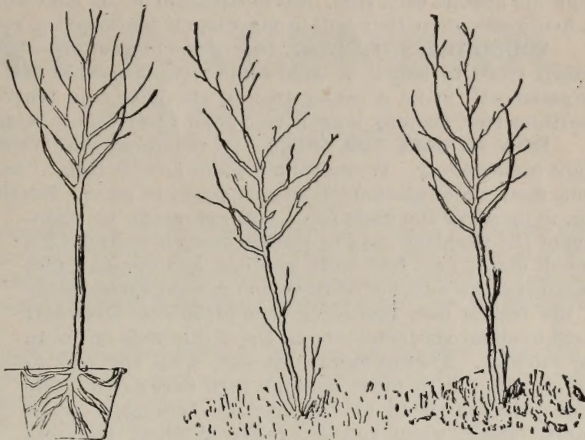
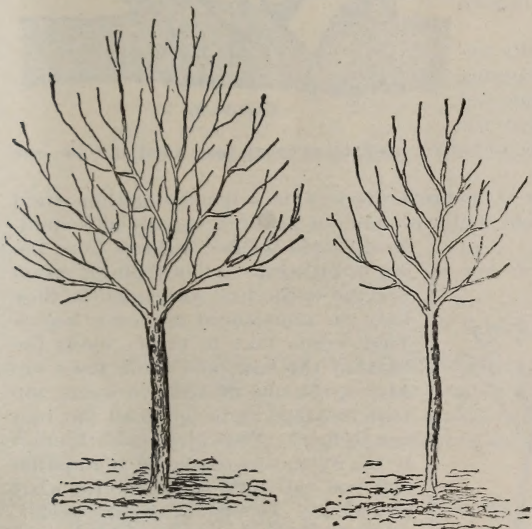


Figure 1.

Showing growth of trees improperly planted.

should all be straight and not cramped and in masses. Figure 1 shows the tree planted cramped and in masses. Figure 2 shows the correct way. Shorten and pare smoothly with a knife any bruised or broken roots. Hold the tree upright while another person, making the soil fine, gradually distributes it among the roots. Shake the tree gently while the filling is going on. The main secret lies in carefully filling in the mould so that every root, and even the smallest fibre, may meet the soil; and to secure this, let the operator, with his hand, spread out the small roots and fill in the earth nicely around every one. Nine-tenths of the deaths by transplanting arise from the hollows left among the roots of the trees by a rapid and



Showing growth of trees properly planted

careless mode of shoveling the earth among the roots.

3. When the hole is two-thirds filled pour in a pail or two of water. This will settle the soil and fill up vacancies that remain. Wait until the water has sunk away and then fill up the hole, pressing the earth moderately around the tree with the foot. The moist earth, being covered by the loose surface soil, will retain its humidity for a long time. Indeed, we rarely find it necessary to water again after planting in this way, and a little muck or litter placed around the tree, upon the newly moved soil, will render it quite unnecessary. Frequent surface water is highly injurious, as it causes the top of the soil to bake so hard as to prevent the access of light and air, both of which, in a certain degree, are absolutely necessary.



Strawberry properly planted.



Strawberry improperly planted.

4. Avoid the prevalent error (so common and fatal in this country) of planting your trees too deep. They should not be planted more than an inch deeper than they stood before.

5. If your soil is positively bad, remove it from the hole and substitute a cartload or two of good garden mould. Do not forget that plants must have FOOD. Five times the common growth may be realized by preparing holes six feet in diameter and twice the usual depth, enriching and improving the soil by the plentiful addition of good compost. Young trees cannot be expect-

ed to thrive well in sod land. When a young orchard must be kept in grass, a circle should be

kept dug around each tree. But cultivation of the land will cause the trees to advance more rapidly in five years than they will in ten when it is allowed to remain in grass.

YOUNG TREES THE BEST. One of the biggest mistakes with some is that they want large, overgrown trees to plant. A tree one or two years old that has been well grown by a reliable nurseryman will make a better tree in the long run, fruiting in a fewer number of years, making a healthier tree, thereby longer lived than a tree that is larger and older when transplanted.

HOW TO CARE FOR TREES. On receiving your trees it is not generally the case that you can plant immediately. If you cannot plant immediately, "heel them in" the ground in the garden or some convenient place until you are ready to plant. Heeling-in might be termed temporary planting, to preserve the roots until you are ready to plant. One of the simplest ways to heel-in trees is to first dig a trench about two feet wide and one and one-half feet deep, open the bunches of trees and spread them thinly in the trench (see Figure 3); then fill in with loose soft earth to about six inches above the point they grew in the nursery. Always tramp the soil with the feet so that it will be in close contact with every root. The same principle is to be observed in heeling-in small plants. Then, when you are ready to plant, the trees will be in good condition and will live much better. When they are properly heeled-in they will keep in good condition for several weeks.

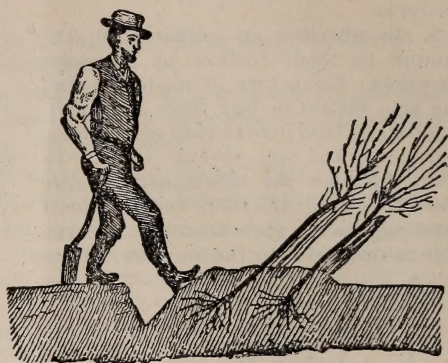


Figure 3.

One-half of the trees planted do not generally become well developed, productive specimens. Assuming this is true, what an enormous waste of money, time and hopes attend tree planting! All this is uncalled for waste. By pursuing the right methods in planting and after-care the average loss need not be one in ten.

PRUNING. We have directed your attention to the preparation of the soil and other important matters so necessary to successful tree culture, and will now speak of Pruning, equally important.

Most people desire a fine top from the day of planting. All of their attention is given to the top, consequently they have an unbalanced tree—top heavy. They argue that to prune spoils the looks of the tree, and their trees are sure to be out of balance—more top than root, and more top than the root can support. First give your attention to the roots; secure a good foundation and you can then make the top what you please. In digging trees, especially fruit trees, it is impossible to preserve all the roots, consequently we have an unbalanced tree, and the way to overcome this is to do away with some of the top. Figure 4 shows a young tree after digging, with part of its roots left in the ground, hence unbalanced. Figure 5 shows the top pruned, thus making a balance and making the roots equal to the task of supporting the top. In evergreens, shrubs, etc., most of the roots are generally dug with the tree, consequently little or no pruning is required. Trees

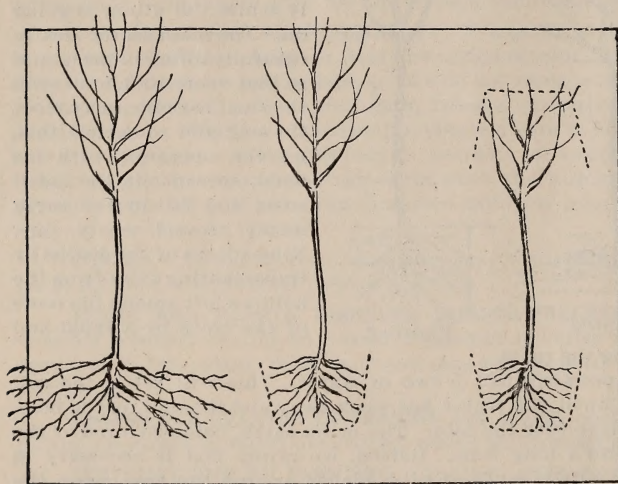


Figure 4.

Figure 5.

First cut above shows young tree before being dug from the nursery. Second cut shows the tree after digging, with the loss of roots. Third cut shows the tree pruned, thus restoring balance of parts.

having but few roots should be cut back more than those having many.

CASUALTIES. Shipments of trees that arrive during or after having been exposed to freezing weather should not be opened, but placed in a cellar or similar place until they are well thawed out, then they will open up in prime condition. When they appear shrivelled or too dry, they can be resuscitated by soaking in water for 12 hours.

SEASON FOR PLANTING. Transplanting may be successfully performed at any time between the 1st of November and 1st of April, provided the ground is clear of frost and not too wet—but the sooner after the first named date the better, as the earth settles better about the roots than when planted late.

Find enclosed money order for \$10.54 to pay for bill of trees, etc. They arrived in fine shape and are satisfactory in every respect. Thanks. Yours truly,
L. A. BIKLE, Ehrhardt, S. C.

DECEMBER 21, 1901.

SPRAY CALENDAR.

BY S. W. FLETCHER,
Spraying Expert at Cornell University.
Revised, December, 1899.

This calendar has been prepared that the grower may see at a glance what and when to spray. Only the more common insects and diseases are given. Others of less importance will be kept in check by the treatment recommended. These directions embody the successful practice of prominent fruit growers and the results of recent Experiment Station work. They may be followed with safety.

The directions in parentheses are least important, and may be omitted when the trouble has not been serious or has been checked by previous spraying. Spraying is not a matter of rule, but of judgment. Know the life history of the insect or plant disease so you can spray when it will be most effective. Be prompt, thorough and persistent. Remember that fungicides are better preventives than remedies. Practical men have found that it pays to spray every season, whether the disease is prevalent or not, simply as a matter of insurance. It is a small premium and a very good policy.

APPLE.

SCAB. 1. Copper Sulphate (a) or Bordeaux, when buds are swelling. 2. Bordeaux, just before flower buds open. 3. Repeat 2 when blossoms have fallen. 4. Repeat 3 ten days later. 5. The same, after two weeks. Spraying for Scab will also control Rust. CANKER-WORM. 1. Arsenites, when caterpillars first appear. 2. If necessary, repeat 1 after eight to ten days. 3. The same. BUD MOTH. 1. Arsenites, with the opening of the buds. Combine with 1 the treatment for SCAB. CODLING MOTH. 1. Arsenites, immediately after the blossoms have fallen. 2. Repeat 1 seven to ten days later. 3. Repeat 2 in two weeks, if the late broods are troublesome. Combine with spraying for SCAB. CASE-BEARER. As for BUD-MOTH. SAN JOSE SCALE. 1. A 20 per cent. kerosene and water mixture, when leaves drop in fall. 2. Repeat 1 before leaves appear in spring. 3. Repeat 2 in May, when the first brood comes out. Use kerosene sprays only on sunny or breezy day. Whale-oil soap may be used for 1 and 2. It is equally effective but more expensive.

PEACH, NECTARINE, APRICOT.

BROWN ROT. See PLUM. LEAF CURL. 1. Bordeaux, in March. 2. Bordeaux, just before the buds open. 3. Repeat 1 after blossoms fall. BLACK SPOT. Controlled by the applications for Curl, and two subsequent sprayings with Bordeaux. CURCULIO. See PLUM.

GRAPE.

ANTHRACNOSE. 1. Iron Sulphate and Sulphuric Acid Solution, before buds break in spring. 2. Repeat 1 after three days. If spraying for Rot, further treatment is unnecessary. If not, two or three applications of Bordeaux will be beneficial. BLACK ROT. 1. Bordeaux just before blossoming. 2. Repeat 1 after fruit is set, every two weeks. 3. Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate, every seven to fourteen days, after the fruit is half grown. DOWNY MILDEW, POWDERY MILDEW, RIPE ROT. Controlled by spraying for ROT. STEELY-BUG. 1. Arsenites, as buds are swelling. 2. Repeat 1 after ten to fourteen days. FLEA-BEETLE. 1. Paris Green or other arsenites at same strength, just before the buds swell. 2. Paris Green when worms appear on leaves.

PEAR.

BLIGHT. Cut out and burn all diseased parts as soon as noticed. Cut six to ten inches below the affected part. LEAF-BLIGHT. FRUIT SPOT. LEAF SPOT. 1. Bordeaux before blossoms open. 2. Repeat 1 after blossoms fall. 3. The same, two weeks later. If further applications are necessary, use Ammoniacal Carbonate, as Bordeaux will tarnish the fruit. SCAB. See APPLE. LEAF BLISTER. 1. 15 or 20 per cent. kerosene and water, before buds swell in spring. PSYLLA. 1, 5 or 10 per cent. kerosene and water, when first leaves unfold; or whale-oil soap, one lb. to ten gallons of water. 2, 3, etc. Repeat 1 at intervals of two to six days. SLUG. See under CHERRY. SAN JOSE SCALE. CODLING MOTH. See under APPLE.

PLUM.

BROWN ROT. 1. Copper Sulphate solution (a), before buds swell in spring. 2. Bordeaux when fruit is set. 3. Repeat 2 after ten to fourteen days. 4. Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate, when fruit is two-thirds grown. 6, 7. Repeat 5 at intervals of five to seven days, if the weather is humid. Gather and burn all mummied fruit on the trees in early spring and that diseased through the summer. Thin fruit to four inches apart. LEAF-BLIGHT. SHOT-HOLE FUNGUS. Controlled by application 2-5 for Rot. BLACK KNOT. 1. Bordeaux, during the first warm days of early spring. 2. Repeat 1 when buds are swelling. 3 and 4. Repeat 1 the last of May and middle of June. Combine with spraying for Rot.

FORMULAS.**POISON INSECTICIDES, OR ARSENITES.**

(For insects that chew.)

PARIS GREEN.

Paris Green.....	1 lb.
Water ..	150-300 gals
Quick Lime	2 to 3 lbs

The usual strength for summer spraying is $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per barrel (about 45 gallons). Lime should always be added to a Paris Green mixture to avoid burning the foliage. Peaches and Japan Plums are most liable to injury. Stir the mixture frequently when spraying. A common method is to apply the Paris Green in Bordeaux; as for Apple Scab and the Codling Moth. The action of neither is weakened, and the Paris Green loses all its caustic properties.

CONTACT INSECTICIDES.

(For sucking insects.)

KEROSENE AND WATER MIXTURE.

This may be used in any case where Kerosene Emulsion or whale oil soap has been recommended in the past. It is more economical than the emulsion, and is easier to apply. Gould's "Kero-waters" provide for making and applying any desired strength. For scale insects use a 15 to 25 per cent. mixture. 5 per cent. strength is strong enough for such insects as mealy bugs, plant lice and thrips. Cabbage worms, currant worms and other soft-bodied insects may also be treated successfully.

TOBACCO WATER.

Boil stems and strain liquid. Add water to make 2 gallons of liquid to each pound of stems used. For soft-bodied insects. The efficiency of Tobacco Water will be increased by stirring in 1 pound of Whale Oil Soap to each 50 gallons.

FUNGICIDES.

(For Rots, Blights, Mildews and other Fungous Diseases.)

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Copper Sulphate (Blue Vitriol)	6 lbs.
Quick, or Lime Stone.....	4 lbs.
Water.....	45-50 gals.

Dissolve the Copper Sulphate in an earthen or wooden vessel with 2 gallons of hot water; or, preferably, put it in a coarse sack, as burlap or cheese cloth, and hang this in 4 to 6 gallons of water near the surface. When dissolved pour into the spraying barrel and fill the barrel about half full of water. Slake the lime, dilute it to 10 to 15 gallons, and pour this milk of lime into the barrel through a wire strainer. Do not mix the Copper Sulphate and lime when less dilute than this, as the resulting Bordeaux is likely to be lumpy, will settle quickly, and is more liable to burn the foliage. Add water to fill the barrel and stir the mixture well for a few minutes. Agitate frequently while it is being applied.

WHITEVILLE, N. C., July 31, 1901.

I acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed favor of the 29th, and answering same would beg to say in regard to the selection of fruit trees you made for me some two or three years ago, that they are bearing this year, and that my Red June Plums are simply beyond my highest expectations—the trees heavily loaded with their luscious fruit were perfect pictures—and it was an exception to find a defective plum. It did seem that it was impossible for the trees to mature such great quantities of fruit so perfectly, and yet they did. I can see now, better than ever before, the wisdom in getting you to make my selection for me, because ever since about the 20th or 25th of May we have been continually having peaches, beginning with the Sneed, closely followed by the Greensboro, then Connet's Early, etc., and I presume I shall have them on up till November. My Keiffer and Golden Russet Pears are bearing some this year. I feel that I am under obligations to you for the excellent fruit I am now enjoying by securing your advice in making my selection and in following your directions in resetting and cultivating. I will say, not only will we have peaches for six or seven consecutive months, but also the quality of them is as fine as I have ever eaten.

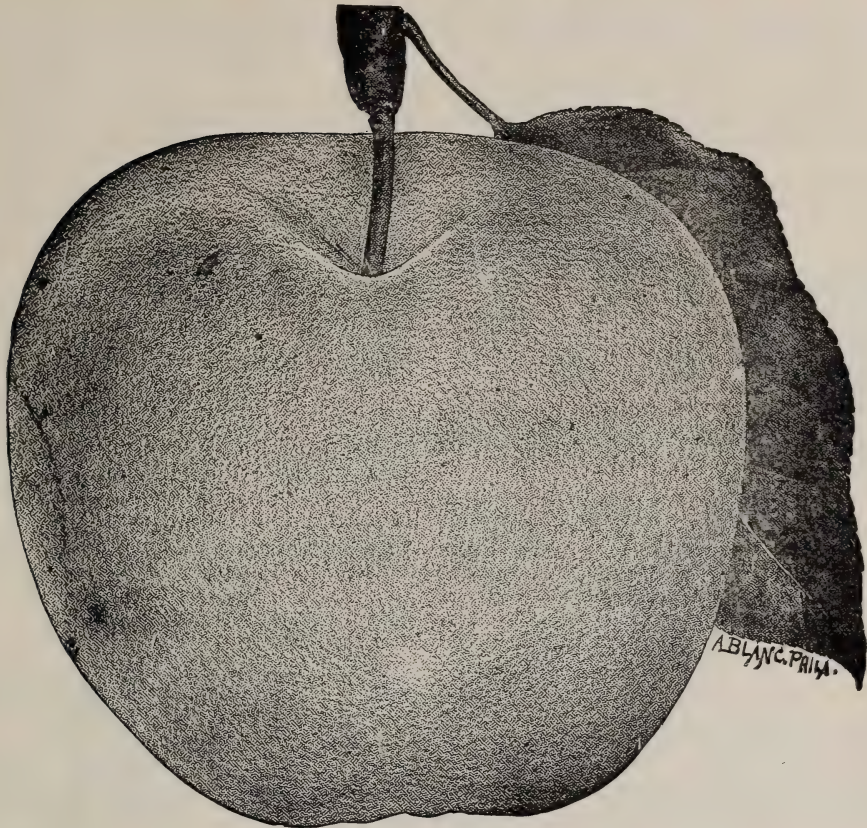
T. S. MEMORY'S SON.

GREGORY, WAYNE CO., KY., Oct. 29, 1901.

Four years ago I bought of your agent, Mr. Munsey, a small lot of fruit trees, and so far as I have tried them I find them to be a complete success. This year the trees bore fine apples and peaches. The fruit is equally as fine as specimens shown to me when I bought the trees. My trees are in a healthy condition. I think any man who purchases trees of you, and gives them proper attention, will not begrudge the investment. One of my plum trees is very fine, and I want more of them. Every one who sees my orchard says it is fine. Please send me a catalogue and prices.

T. C. MORROW,

APPLES.



Yellow Transparent.

We give below our apple list in three divisions, summer, fall and winter. These varieties have been carefully selected as best suited to the various sections. Most summer varieties succeed equally well throughout the South and border states, but many of the fall and winter varieties that do so well North and West and in the mountain sections of North Carolina and Virginia will not succeed in the low country and great cotton belt of the South. For winter apples best suited to the low country and cotton belt of Eastern North Carolina and other similar sections throughout the South, see page 12. Where you are not familiar with varieties, it will be best in such cases for patrons to leave selection with us.

PRICES OF APPLE TREES.

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
Two Years Old, First-Class, 4 to 6 feet.....	15c.	\$1.50.	\$12.00.
50 at hundred rates.	(except special and new varieties priced below.)		

SUMMER VARIETIES.

May Yellow. Small, nearly round; pale yellow; pleasant subacid; very prolific and hardy, and very popular on account of its being the earliest Apple.

Early Colton. One of the best early Apples, ripening with the old Early May, some ten days before Early Harvest, and continues to ripen for two or three weeks, which makes it a valuable family Apple. It is of beautiful appearance, medium size, yellowish white, with a tint of crimson where exposed to the sun. 25c. each.

Early Harvest. Medium to large, roundish, oblate, pale yellow, with a rich, sprightly flavor. A valuable old variety. Quite a favorite with many. June.

Yellow Transparent. Medium; roundish oblate, slightly conical; skin clear white at first, becoming pale yellow when mature; flesh white, tender, juicy, subacid; quality good to very good. Ripens with Early Harvest in June. A young and very prolific bearer. A dwarfish grower.

Carolina Red June. Medium to large, oblong, conical; dark red, entire; flesh tender, with a mild subacid flavor; commencing to ripen early in June and continuing six weeks. It is one of the best market varieties of all the early Apples. For a table ornament and to please the children it has no equal.

Red Astrachan. Rather large; roundish oblate; covered almost entirely with deep red. June.

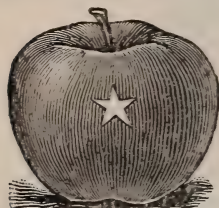
Read our Testimonials. We have pleased others and can please you.

Apples--Summer Varieties--Continued.

Summer Rose. Rather below medium. A beautiful Apple, striped with red on pale yellow ground; juicy and fine; very prolific bearer, often in clusters. June and July.

Early Strawberry. A beautiful Apple; medium size; fruit roundish in form; skin smooth and fair, finely striped with bright and dark red on yellowish white ground. Ripe last half of June.

Early Ripe. Similar to Early Harvest; much larger; quality and color about the same; ten days later, which makes it a great acquisition for general use. Tree an erect grower and good bearer.



Star (Greatly Reduced.)

Star Apple. Originated in New Jersey. The largest early Apple known, measuring 10 to 12 inches in circumference. Color yellowish pale green; quality pleasant subacid; a very superior cooking and a very good eating Apple. An annual bearer. Season in N. Carolina June 20 to July 20.

25c. each.

Hames. Large, roundish or roundish oblate; color whitish, striped, splashed and mottled with light and dark red and moderately sprinkled with yellowish and brown dots; flesh white, half fine, rather firm, juicy, brisk sub-acid; quality good.

Eckles' Summer. Large, roundish, slightly oblong; white flesh, sweet and good quality; color, covered entire with dark red. Its large size and fine color makes it one of the prettiest Apples. Ripe July to Early August.

Chenango. (Chenango Strawberry). Medium, oblong, conic; slightly ribbed, striped and splashed with bright crimson on whitish ground; flesh white, very tender, with a pleasant, mild subacid flavor; handsome. Has proven to be one of the best summer Apples in South Carolina. Vigorous grower and prolific bearer.

Summer Banana Apple. (Trade mark.) In offering this new August Apple, we are giving our patrons an apple unique in name, flavor and quality of fruit. We secured this most peculiar flavored apple from the rural districts of Marion county, S. C., and paid \$75 for the original tree and full control of same. Our agent secured a half dozen samples of the fruit and sent them to us by mail. We gave one of the specimens to a lady in our office the day they arrived and who was totally ignorant of the name of the apple or its history. The moment she began to eat it, she stopped and remarked: "It tastes just like a banana." Thus the strong and true banana flavor

of this apple was detected instantly by a party who knew nothing whatever of the name of the apple; had never heard of it before, and as above stated did not know anything of the peculiarity of the fruit or that it was a new variety. We offer this valuable new summer apple with full confidence of its success. We believe it will succeed wherever the Early Harvest succeeds, and we predict that it will soon be recognized as the leading summer apple of its season, ripening about six weeks after Early Harvest, or about half way between this old standard variety and the standard fall varieties. The Summer Banana produces its fruit in remarkable uniformness of size of specimens, most all specimens being of the size of the plate shown on last page of catalogue cover. The true color as near as can be shown can be seen on the plate. It is a superb eating apple, having a pronounced banana flavor. We have full control of this variety and genuine trees of same cannot be secured elsewhere. All others under similar or different names are fraudulent. 50c. each.

Alabama Queen. A few years ago we obtained this variety from Alabama, and after fruiting and testing it here, it proved so fine that we have decided to offer it to the general public. Similar to and ripens with the Summer Pearmain. Striped with red; a good bearer; above medium size; very fine quality.

Summer Pearmain. Medium to large; roundish, conical; dull red stripes on a pale yellow ground; rich, juicy and one of the best. August.

Large Summer Queen. Large, oblate conical; rich, juicy and fine. July and August.

Western Beauty. Large, roundish oblate, conical; greenish yellow, nearly covered with pale dull red, striped with darker shade and dotted with yellow specks; flesh white, tender, mild sub-acid. Season late July and August.

Horse. Large; yellow, occasional blush next to sun; oblate conical; sub-acid and good. A very popular old variety for cooking, drying and cider. August.

Mother. Medium in size; beautifully covered over with red and somewhat striped; flesh rich and fine. A great favorite. One of the best of its season. Last of August and first of September.

Hunge. Large; pale green, with often a brown blush; fine grained, tender and juicy. Very popular where known for cooking, drying and cider. Late summer and early autumn.

Maiden's Blush. Generally known; rather large; pale yellow, with red cheek, beautiful; valuable for market; one of the best, if not the best, drying apple; makes a white product. Tree a fine grower; hardy and productive. August.

The varieties named in this list will give you fruit every week during the summer.

DANVILLE, VA., Dec. 7, 1901.

Enclosed find my check for \$52 to pay for trees shipped me Nov. 26th. They arrived in good condition. Many thanks for your attention to the order.

A. W. GRIGGS.

LEXINGTON, HOLMES CO., MISS., Dec. 25, 1900.

Shockley apple trees bought of you several years ago have borne some of the finest fruit I ever saw. They are the best winter apples I know of for the cotton belt: have kept them until May in good condition. The Everbearing Peach is as represented by you, as fruit in all stages can be seen at the same time. I also assert that the Everbearing Mulberry sold by you is invaluable for stock. They fruit about four months every year, and every man who has hogs or poultry should have some of these Mulberries.

RICHARD LIPSEY, County Treasurer.

STUART, VA., Nov. 28, 1899.

Trees (500 apple) received in good condition, and I am well pleased with them. I think they are as good as I ever planted or saw. I herewith enclose my check in payment for same. I hope to be able to plant out next fall 500 to 1,000 more of the same variety.

(Judge) J. R. MOORE.

AFTON, VA., Dec. 21, 1901.

All the trees received from you arrived in good order and are fine, clean specimens. I am very well pleased with them. Yours truly,

HENRY CORBETT.

AUTUMN AND EARLY WINTER APPLES.

Bonum. Medium; roundish oblate; mostly covered with red, sprinkled with white specks on greenish yellow ground; rich, juicy and very fine quality. It is the standard fall Apple.

Buckingham. Very large; oblate conical; covered with red stripes and blotches on a greenish yellow ground. The finest of the large autumn Apples. September and October.

Dutch Buckingham. This is one of the most showy Apples of recent introduction; large; bright red all over, with darker red broad stripes, making it one of the highest colored Apples in our entire collection; a perfect beauty; flesh yellow, fine; a perfect Buckingham in every way, except its high color. Ripening at same time as Old Buckingham.

Scotch Red. Originated in an old Scotch settlement, where it sprang up from an accidental seed in a briar thicket on the farm of Mr. P. P. McRae, in Robeson county, N. C. Medium size; dark red color, and shape is exactly like the old Carolina Red June. It is a rich, fine qualified sweet Apple. Season, late September and October. A very beautiful and valuable sweet autumn Apple. As a table ornament no finer show can be had.

Rebel. Origin, Virginia. Large size, round; bright clear red, on yellow ground, covered with a fine bloom; flesh yellowish white; rich, with an agreeable mingling of saccharine and acid. Season in Virginia, September to November.

Late Strawberry. Medium; roundish, inclined to conic, slightly ribbed; color whitish, striped and splashed with light and dark red; covered with a thin bloom; flesh yellowish white; tender, juicy, pleasant, vinous, sub-acid; very good. September and October.

Bismarck. (Dwarf.) A young and prolific bearer often bearing at one year of age from graft. Introduced from New Zealand and has been successfully tested throughout the United States and wherever grown it has shown astonishing revelation, not only in high quality but in hardness, and especially in earliness in fruiting. Fruit brilliant color, very handsome, large, tender, pleasant sub-acid and of a distinct and most delicious flavor. A fine dessert and cooking Apple. 25c. each.

Rome Beauty. Large, roundish, slightly conical, with bright red on a pale yellow ground; fine grained, juicy; good quality. Early winter in Western North Carolina.

Grimes' Golden Pippin. Medium; oblong; rich, yellow color; flesh yellow, rich, with a very delicate, fine flavor. October.

Roxbury Russet. (Boston Russet.) Large, roundish oblate; flesh yellow, slightly crisp, with a good sub-acid flavor. October to December.

Biggerstaff. Found in Cleveland county, N. C. Fruit large, striped; flesh yellow and sweet. One of the best late sweet Apples. Ripe September and October. Bears heavily every year.

Buncombe. (Meigs, Red Fall Pippin, Lady Finger, etc.) Large, oblong, greenish yellow, nearly covered with deep carmine; tender, juicy, well-flavored. Tree an upright grower and prolific bearer.

Carolina Beauty. Originated in Johnston county, N. C. Size medium to large; roundish oblong shape; color red on yellow ground; flesh whitish, fine grained; good. October and November.

Golden Russet. (American.) Medium in size; roundish ovate; dull yellow, covered with a thin russet; flesh yellowish, very tender, juicy, with a mild, rich, spicy flavor. October.

Gloria Mundi. Very large; yellow; quality good. Very popular on account of its large size. September and October.

Hoover, or Baltimore Red. Large; nearly round; deep dark red; very showy and good. September to October.

Farthing's No Bloom. A novelty in the fruit line. A medium-sized striped Apple of good quality from Watauga county, N. C. Produces its fruit without showing its bloom, hence its name. An annual bearer and never gets killed by frost. 25c. each.

Dinwiddie. This Apple was found in Dinwiddie county, Va., in the year 1864 by a returning soldier. The tree was only a sprout then, and he brought the same to Johnston county, N. C. Cultivated a few of the trees which have now been in bearing continuously for many years. So valuable has this apple proven to be that we wish to disseminate it. Tree healthy, free from blight and disease, medium to late bloomer and a full and annual bearer. Size when grown in July medium, dark green color with deep blush next to the sun, shading to deep red by September; and hangs on the tree until November. Very juicy and melting; flesh yellow and of fine quality. This is a splendid family Apple and is most useful. 25c. each.

Virginia Beauty. Large; conical; red; flesh yellow, sweet, rich. Very good. Late fall and early winter.

Hargrove. This valuable new fall Apple originated in Haywood county, N. C. Above medium to large, oblate; golden yellow, with a bright, carmine cheek, flesh crisp, white, with Pearmain flavor; quality best. This Apple has been thoroughly tested and we offer it for the first time, and with the greatest confidence that it will prove to be one of our very best fall Apples.

Gravenstein. Rather large; roundish; slightly oblate; striped and splashed with bright yellow ground; flesh tender, juicy, very rich, sub-acid, high flavor; productive and handsome appearance. Autumn.

Bietigheimer. (Red Bietigheimer.) Large, round, oblate; dark yellow, covered with purplish crimson; flesh firm, sub-acid, good; vigorous grower and free bearer. Autumn. Of German origin.

Mangum. (Fall Cheese.) Medium, oblate; yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh yellow, very tender, crisp, juicy, rich and aromatic, very fine; prolific and a compact grower. Season, late Autumn.

Mills. We obtained this apple from Mr. Eli J. Bradley, of Polk county, N. C. He says it originated in his section. Resembles Grimes' Golden, but is much more prolific, in fact Mr. Bradley says it bears more fruit than any other tree he has ever seen, unless it be the Abundance Plum. Color, light yellow; quality good; tree a good grower and an annual bearer. Autumn.

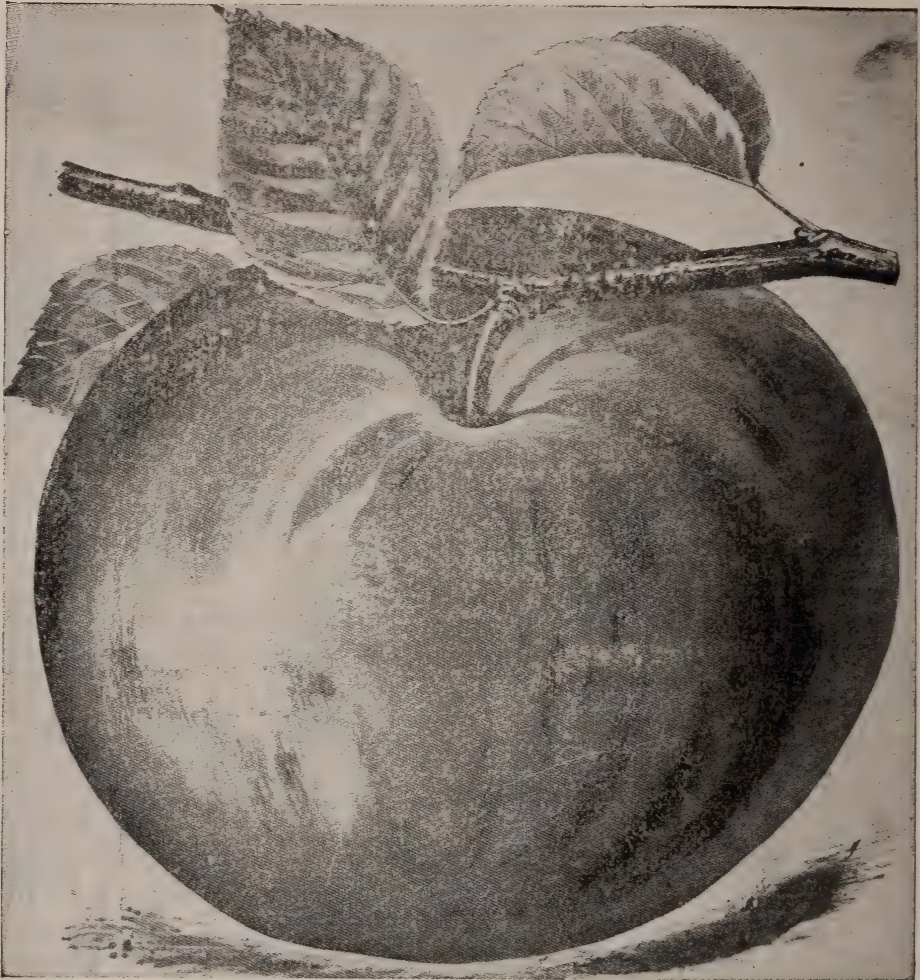
The above varieties will give you fruit all the time—all the fall.

While your Greensboro is a pretty Peach and is in big demand, your Carman, received this A. M., is the prettiest Peach we have seen from any point this season; and though the market was well filled with fruit we had no trouble in getting \$2 per crate for this variety. We hope you have a large orchard of the Carman.

R. S. GODWIN & Co., Commission Merchants,

NORFOLK, VA., July 6, 1901.

WINTER VARIETIES OF APPLES.



Arkansaw. (Mammoth Black.)

Arkansaw. (Mammoth Black Twig.) Originated in Arkansas many years ago; is now being largely planted wherever known in all parts of the United States. Size large, roundish, slightly flattened; color, a bright mottled red on upper half, the lower half being reddish yellow; flesh yellow, fine grain, with a mild, pleasant, sub-acid flavor; tree a strong grower and an abundant bearer; supposed to be a seedling of the Wine Sap.

Paragon. This Apple originated in Tennessee and has proven to be identical both in tree and fruit to the Arkansaw. So these two Apples are so near alike they are called twin sisters. They are now fast pushing their way to the front as leading winter Apples for home consumption, as well as for market. They are both seedlings of the old well known Wine Sap.

Wine Sap. Medium; roundish conical form; mostly covered with red, on yellow ground; flesh fine, crisp, with a rich, high flavor. One of the best for market, the dessert, or for general winter use. November to March.

Ben Davis. Medium to large; roundish conical form; greenish yellow, striped and splashed with red; flesh yellow, mild sub-acid, and very good. Midwinter.

Gano. Similar to Ben Davis, but deeper in color. Tree very hardy and vigorous. A rapid grower. An early, annual and prolific bearer. A valuable late winter Apple.

Fallawater. (Tulpahocken.) Large, color a smooth shade of dull red on light greenish yellow, a few large whitish dots; flesh white, fine grained; a popular Apple in the west, also in the mountains of Virginia and North Carolina. Will not succeed in the low country or cotton belt.

Ingram. A new apple from Southwest Missouri, a seedling of the old Neverfail, same size, higher colored, a young and prolific bearer. A great improvement over its parent. Clear of rot, keeps till spring, which makes it a fine family and market apple. Like its parent it is a late bloomer, consequently rarely misses a crop.

Rhode Island Greening. Large, roundish oblate; green, becoming greenish yellow; brown blush next the sun. A valuable winter apple in the Northern States, and succeeds in some of our mountain sections.

Trader's Fancy. This is a Southern Pennsylvania apple, which has been thoroughly tested in the Southwest, and will succeed well in the Piedmont

Winter Varieties of Apples--Continued.

and western sections of North Carolina and similar sections. A vigorous grower and regular bearer. Very popular where known. Size, medium; greenish yellow, striped and splashed with dull red; flesh whitish, crisp, tender, juicy, with mild, pleasant sub-acid flavor. Good to very good. December to January.

York Imperial. (Johnson's Fine Winter, by some.) Fruit large, nearly round; whitish, shaded with crimson, thinly sprinkled with light gray dots; flesh yellowish, firm, crisp, juicy, pleasant, mild sub-acid. Very good. Mid-winter. One of the best Winter Apples for all sections.

Staymans. (Staymans Wine Sap.) Medium to large; oblate, conical; greenish yellow, mostly covered and indistinctly splashed and mixed with dull dark red with medium numerous gray dots; flesh yellow, firm, tender, juicy, mild sub-acid, aromatic; quality best. Another seedling of Wine Sap, originated in Kansas; is much larger, more beautiful in color and better in quality and equal or better keeper. This Apple is gaining popularity very rapidly. 25c. each.

Van Hoy's. Originated in Forsyth county, North Carolina. One of the best large Winter Apples. Striped with red on yellow ground; flesh yellow, sub-acid, rich and fine; but little core. December to January.

Albemarle Pippin. Large, roundish, ribbed, lop-sided, yellowish green, becoming yellow when ripe; flesh firm, yellow, sub-acid, rich and very fine. Where it succeeds it is the finest market Apple known. In Albemarle county, Va., and all similar sections in the foothills and mountains of Western North Carolina, it is at home, but it is worthless in the low country. December to January.

Lawver. (Delaware Red Winter.) Medium to large; bright red, highly colored; flesh fine grained, crisp, juicy, sub-acid, excellent; a fine keeper; succeeds well in mountain districts.

Kinnard's Choice. From Tennessee. Size large; color dark red on yellow ground; beautiful, large, showy Apple; bears quite young; quality one of the best. A fine winter Apple for Piedmont and mountain sections.

Royal Limbertwig. Very large; pale yellow, blushed or striped with red; rich, juicy and very good. November to February.

Roberson's Winter. Large; striped spotted with red; of the best quality; resembles York Imperial. Season November to March. Does best in Piedmont section.

Springdale. This Apple comes from Arkansas. We secured trees of it some years since and have fruited it here and in the sand hills of Moore County, N. C. We believe it to be one of the very best winter apples for the great cotton belt. It ripens very late, is extremely hardy and a very late keeper. Size, large, roundish, slightly oblate; color, red, splashed with lighter stripes of red and dots. Keeps all winter and not good to eat before January or February. While this apple is especially recommended for the cotton belt, yet it is at home in the piedmont and mountain sections. We recommend it for the cotton belt especially, as but few winter apples do well there that can be kept. The Springdale is a very early bearer, coming into fruiting in three years. 25c. each.

Kernodle's Winter. Originated in Guilford county, N. C. Size medium to large; color pale yellow, spotted and striped with light red; flesh whitish, juicy, good. One of the best keepers. December to April.

Nansemound Beauty. Medium to large, roundish oblate, slightly conic, pale yellow, nearly covered with light and dark rich red, and rather obscure

stripes of darker hue; flesh white, half fine, crisp, tender, juicy, vinous, sub-acid.

Pine Stump. A new variety of Pearmain family. Medium size; roundish oblate; color light red, covered with minute white dots; quality fine. It is a hardy and prolific bearer. November to December.

Rawle's Janet. (Neverfail.) Size above medium, oblate, conic, yellowish, shaded with red and striped with crimson; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, pleasant sub-acid. A very old variety. Has been known in North Carolina for half a century. Season, November to January.

McCuller's Winter. Originated in Wake county, North Carolina, and is one of the best keepers yet introduced, succeeds well in all eastern North Carolina, and in the sand hills of Moore and Harnett counties it seems to be at home. It is peculiarly suited to the eastern half of North Carolina, and similar sections throughout the cotton belt. Size medium, dark and light red; quality good when fully matured; a very young and extremely prolific bearer. Season January to March.

Yates. This is of the class of small winter Apples; juicy and extra fine flavor; a prolific bearer; for home use it is the best of its class; also a fine cider Apple and keeps well through the winter, if you can keep the children from them. We have dropped the following: Bar Seedling, Hall and Johnson's Red, as the YATES fills the bill and is superior to either of them. It originated in Georgia and succeeds well all through the Cotton Belt.

Winter Banana. Originated in Indiana, and is so highly endorsed in Michigan that we believe it will succeed well in our mountain sections, and worthy of a trial in all Piedmont sections. It is large; fine grain; golden yellow, shaded with red; sub-acid, finely flavored Apple grown, juicy, rich and a good keeper; an erect, thrifty grower; a young, prolific bearer; a fine table Apple. Note following points of excellence: First, finest flavored Apple in the world; second, the most beautiful Apple in existence; third bears large clusters of fruit at two years old; fourth, flavor unsurpassed by either Peach, Plum, or Pear. Copied from Greening Brothers' Catalogue, of whom we procured our stock of this variety. 25c. each.

Gulley. Medium in size; striped and splashed with russet-red, intermingled with white specks over the surface; quality good. This is one of the good winter Apples for middle and eastern North Carolina. A young and prolific bearer.

Red Limbertwig. Medium, roundish; dull red on pale yellow ground. December to March.

Baldwin. An old northern winter Apple. One of the leading northern and western Apples. Succeeds well in western North Carolina, and other similar sections. As this Apple is well known a further description is not deemed necessary.

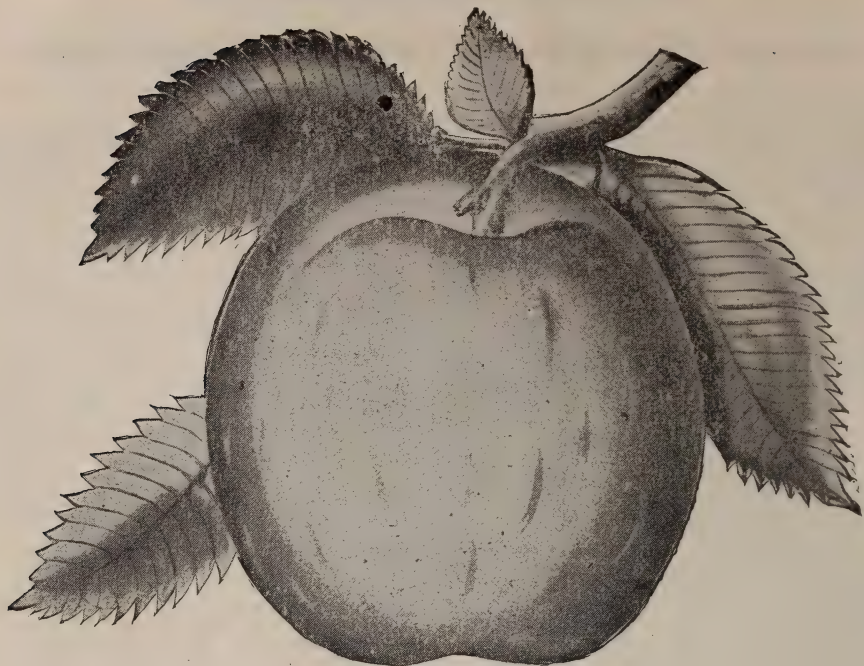
Winter Sweet Paradise. Medium; yellow; good bearer and fine quality. Popular in many sections.

Edwards. Medium; roundish oblate; pale yellow, striped and blushed with red. Its quality is of the best. It is a seedling of the old Hall; has all its good qualities and is twice the size. January to April.

Shockley. Medium; roundish conical form; greenish yellow, often much covered with red; quality very good. The most popular winter Apple south of North Carolina. December to April.

Arkansas Beauty. Size large; color beautiful light crimson in shade, darker in sun, with indistinct splashes and stripes over the whole surface of dark crimson; flesh fine-grained, whitish, tinged with red and yellow; flavor rich, sub-acid. Season, November to January. An enormous bearer; a coming market Apple.

Plant the right varieties in Western North Carolina and Virginia. Market the fruit right and supply the South. It will be done.



York Imperial (Reduced.)

APPLES FOR SPECIAL LOCALITIES.

Below we give three lists of winter Apples, best suited to the different sections of North Carolina. Those given in the Eastern section are best suited to the South generally. All will apply to similar soils and elevation in adjoining States. We do not claim that it is perfect, but make it from our long experience and the experience of others in different sections. Parties acquainted with other varieties in different sections that succeed well should, in ordering, add them to their list;

Winter Apples Best Suited to Eastern North Carolina.

Ben Davis, McCuller's, Winesap.	Mattamuskeet, Staymans,	Gulley, Yates,	Springdale Shockley,	Pine Stump, York Imperial,
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Winter Apples Best Suited to Middle North Carolina.

Arkansaw (Mammoth Black Twig), Pine Stump, Van Hoy's.	Ben Davis, Kernodle's Seedling, McCuller's Winter,	Staymens, Edwards. Winesap,	Gulley Nansemond Beauty, York Imperial,
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Winter Apples Best Suited to Western North Carolina.

Arkansaw (Mammoth Black Twig), York Imperial Winesap,	Arkansaw Beauty, Nansemond Beauty, Royal Limbertwig, Deleware Red Winter (Lawver),	Albemarle Pippin, Ben Davis, Baldwin,	Van Hoy's, Virginia Beauty, Stayman's Winesap,
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ADDITIONAL LIST OF APPLES.

The select list, as given on preceding pages, will insure succession of choice fruits throughout the entire season. In the list below will be found many that are equal to those in the select list, while others are not so well tested and are not so well known, except in certain localities. Only a limited stock of these varieties grown.

Summer Varieties.

Yellow Sweet June, Summer Green Skin, July Cluster,	Lady, Large Red and Green, Sweet, Red Hub.	Sweet Bough, Alexander's Ice Cream, Summer Queen,
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Autumn Varieties.

Carter's Blue,	Smokehouse,	Fall Orange,	Fall Pippin,	English Golden Russet.
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Winter Varieties.

Springdale, Broadnax, McAfee, Mason's Stranger,	Camack's Sweet, Clark's Pearmain, Mattamuskeet, Jonathan.	Pilot, Missouri Pippin, Bowman's Excelsior,	Talman's Sweet, W. W. Pearmain, Vine Apple,
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Western North Carolina and Virginia ought to supply the whole South with Winter Apples. They can do it. Now is the time to plant.

CRAB APPLES.

25 Cents Each.

The following list comprises the best selection of Crab Apples. The trees and fruit are both ornamental and useful. No fruit tree is so handsome as the Crab Apple, with its exquisitely tinted blossoms in the spring and the succeeding fruit in brilliant colors. No fruit farm is complete without Crab Apples. Valuable for canning, preserving, jellies and pickling:

Red Siberian,
Queen's Choice,

Yellow Siberian,
Blushing Maid,

Dartmouth,
Transcendent,

Winter Sweet,
Quaker Beauty.

Cider Crab Apples.

15 Cents Each.

\$1.50 for 10.

\$12 per 100.

Hughes' Virginia Crab. Small; dull red, with white specks; flesh fibrous, with an acid, rough and stringent flavor.

splashed and striped with deep red next to the sun; flesh juicy, sweet sub-acid, good.

Waugh's Crab. Small; shaded with light red,

Jones' Cider. From Richmond county, North Carolina. Said to make the finest of cider, keeping sweet through the entire winter.

Crab Apples make good Preserves, Cider and Vinegar.

VIENNA, N. C., March 25, 1901.

My peach trees received in good condition, for which I am much obliged; and a nicer lot of trees I could not wish. This is the third lot of trees I have received from you, 50 each, and not a sorry tree in the lot. The first lot, received two years ago, bore fruit last year, and as fine peaches as I ever saw. Thanking you, I remain, yours,

B. HENDRICKS.



PEACHES.



One of the most prized of fruits. We have for many years given the Peach question considerable study and research, more especially as to the best family and market varieties which ripen

in succession from the last of May in the far South to the middle of October here and in Virginia. We have tested many varieties in our experimental orchard here and in our extensive market orchard at Southern Pines, Moore county, N. C., and we feel fully warranted in saying that the list we offer cannot in our judgment be excelled anywhere. We enter varieties on succeeding pages, in order of ripening, placing early varieties first and continuing through the season to the latest. We, of course, usually have two or more varieties ripening at the same season, hence to get a selection ripening entirely through the season continuously without a break it would only be necessary to plant about sixteen varieties. We can make out for our customers a selection of best family peaches, about sixteen varieties, that will give them peaches right along in succession without a break through the entire peach season of five months. When our customers are not sufficiently acquainted with varieties it is best in such cases to leave selection of varieties to us, telling us when you want peaches to ripen.

CULTURE AND CARE OF PEACH TREES. When possible plant on the highest point on your premises, northern or north-western exposure; plant 15 to 18 feet apart each way, cut trees back, taking off all the heads and spreading limbs; this will make the tree form a low spreading head, and in succeeding years, in January or February, shortening in all the previous year's growth. More extended remarks on pruning have already been given on first pages of catalogue. Cultivate soil well, plow deep between rows, not close enough to old trees to damage roots, bark the trees or break the limbs. Crop with cow peas, putting in about three rows peas between each row of trees.

BORERS. Go through your orchard two or three times during the spring and summer, and where you find gum around the surface clean away the dirt and with a knife or some sharp pointed instrument follow up the borers and kill them, then throw around the tree a small quantity of lime and ashes. This plan, if rigidly enforced, will keep borers down, give you better fruit and greatly extend the life of the trees.

PEACH BORER WASH. Half pound tobacco, plug or leaf, cut up fine, boil well in 1½ gallons of water, strain out the liquid and add a pint of salt, and from ¼ to ½ pound of carbolic soap and enough freshly slacked lime to make a thick water. **Application.**—Early in the spring scrape dirt away from trunk of tree down to top roots, apply with brush the above wash from the top roots to a foot above ground. When dry replace soil around roots, and should excessive rains during the spring and summer wash it off it must be renewed at once. The above is a preventative and not to kill the borer after it is within the bark, but to prevent the deposit of eggs by the borer-moth during the spring and summer months.

Plums, Apricots and Nectarines should also have the same treatment. To keep your fruit clear of worms and curculio, allow no fruit to drop and rot in orchard. Keep it picked up clean or allow hogs to run in orchard and eat all fruit that drops. This prevents worms and curculio from appearing the following season as it destroys both worms and eggs.

OUR SELECT LIST OF PEACHES.

Varieties are arranged on succeeding pages in order of time of ripening in middle North Carolina. Will ripen from six to ten days earlier in South Carolina and Georgia, ten to fourteen days earlier in Alabama and Mississippi, four to seven days later in Virginia, ten to fourteen days later in Maryland and Delaware, and five to six weeks later in Northern New Jersey and New York State.

Those unacquainted with varieties had best leave selection to us which will in all cases be conscientiously made.

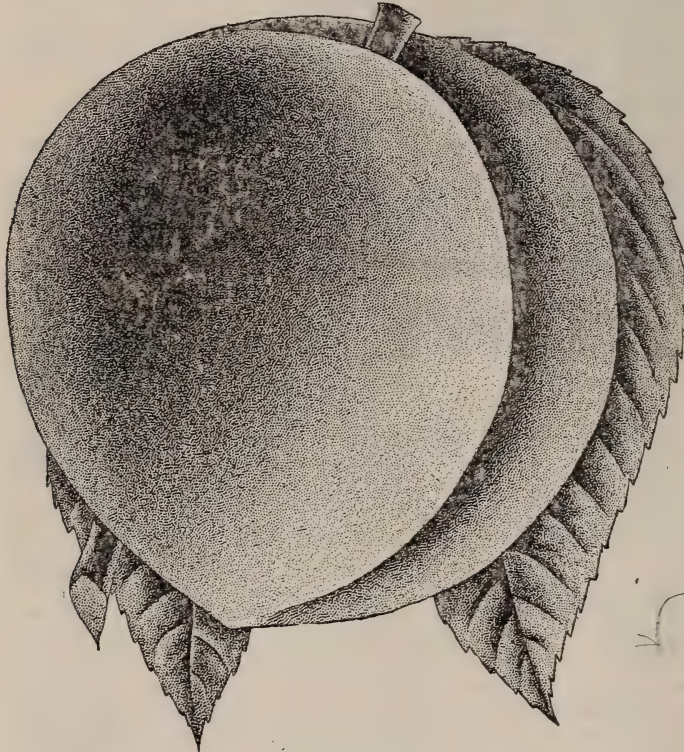
"f" for free stones, "c" for clings, "s. c." for semi or half clings.

PRICES OF PEACH TREES.

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
One Year Old, First-Class, 3½ to 5 feet	15c.	\$1.25.	\$10.00.

50 at hundred rates.

(except special and new varieties priced below.)



Greensboro.

Mayflower Peach. (Trademark.) About 27 years ago, when the Alexander Peach was introduced, it was thought that an earlier peach would never be produced, and was not until 18 years later, when the Sneed Peach was introduced, and which proved to be a full week earlier than Alexander. Fruit men then said, certainly it is impossible for a peach to ripen earlier than the Sneed. But it is not impossible, as the Mayflower Peach ripens a week before the Sneed, and it gives us pleasure to be the first and only nurserymen to offer this earliest of all peaches. In doing so we feel that we make the peach season one week earlier, hence one week longer, and that we are offering a new variety of great and genuine merit. Description: Size, medium, oblong, with long pointed end, making it distinct in form from all other early peaches; color, dark red all over, another marked distinction. Equal in quality to early peaches; semi or half cling—not a novelty, but a genuine acquisition to the peach list, giving us peaches a week earlier than ever before. s. c. 50c. each.

Mr. Cook tells what he knows of the Mayflower Peach:

CRYSTAL SPRINGS, MISS.,
June 6, 1901.

DEAR SIR:—Your communication of recent date, asking the

points of merit the Mayflower has over the Sneed, has been received several days ago.

In reply I will state first; The Mayflower does not bloom until very late in the spring, missing the late spring frosts that so often destroy all other peaches. Second: It ripens five to eight days earlier than the Sneed. Third: It is a finer flavored peach than the Sneed, not so acid. Fourth: It is a much more attractive peach, being larger with a beautiful red color, while the Sneed is a white peach with only a pink cheek. Fifth: The Mayflower brings us more money, is of better quality, therefore a more profitable peach for family use and market orchards. Yours truly,

G. M. COOK.

Sneed. A seedling of Chinese Cling; its size will average with the Alexander; color, greenish white, with a crimson blush; when ripening on the trees it is of fine quality and the skin can be easily peeled off with the fingers. No family orchard is complete without it. Ripens a week earlier than Alexander. Rather tender for distant shipments, though the past season we successfully shipped them in common carriers to New York and received good prices. s. c.

Victor. Introduced from Texas. Claimed by the introducers to ripen before Sneed, but we find it ripens exactly with Sneed; larger, higher colored, showy for so early a peach. Flesh white; skin white, covered nearly all over with beautiful light red when fully matured. A valuable acquisition. s. c. 25c. each.

Alexander. A well-known old variety, and as it has been before the public for so many years, we deem a description unnecessary here. s. c.

Greensboro. Originated by W. G. Balsley in Greensboro, N. C. This is the largest of all the early Peaches, twice the size of Alexander and beautifully colored with light and dark red, shaded with yellow, which makes it a great beauty. Ripens perfectly to the seed, from which it parts clear when fully ripe. Ripens with Alexander; flesh white, juicy, good. s. c.

Admiral Dewey. A new Georgia Peach; similar to Triumph, with which it ripens; the earliest yellow free-stone, valuable on this account for both family and market orchards. Those desiring the earliest yellow Peach should plant this va-

Select List of Peaches--Continued.

riety. Supercedes Triumph, as it has none of the bad qualities of Triumph, such as excess of fuzz and rot. f.

Triumph. One of the earliest yellow Peaches; ripening closely following Alexander; of good size, averaging some larger than Alexander; very highly covered all over with a yellowish dark red, making it a very showy market Peach; flesh yellow; good quality, and when fully ripe it parts readily from the pit, which is very small; extremely hardy and a fine shipper. s. c.

Waddell. Size medium to large, oblong; rich creamy white, bright blush on sunny side, covering half of the Peach; flesh firm, rich, sweet, melting when fully ripe; about as large as Belle of Georgia and ripens close after the Triumph; for family use or for market it is equal to any of its season, if not superior; of the North China family. f.

Mamie Ross. A Chinese type; larger and finer in every way than Early Rivers, with which it ripens; very large; white, with a beautiful blush next to the sun; one of the best in quality; hardy; an immense bearer. c.

Hynes' Surprise. A clear freestone, which makes it one of the most valuable of the very early Peaches. Size medium to large; color red on a yellowish white ground; season June 20 in North Carolina. f.

Carman. Introduced from Texas some years since and has now become an almost universal peach. Of North China type, resembling Elberta in character of tree and nearly as large as that splendid variety. Carman is large, broadly oval in form; skin creamy white, dotted and flushed red; flesh creamy white, slightly tinged red, and of a slightly vinous flavor. Next to Camelia it is the best Peach of its season, both for family and market orchards. A free stone when fully ripe.

Camelia Peach. (Trade Mark) When we state that this new Peach is better than Carman, many large growers will not accept our statement until they have seen it proven. All we ask is a trial of both varieties side by side and that will prove our claim every time. We have fruited both varieties side by side, both in our experimental orchard here and in our market orchard at Southern Pines, N. C., two years in succession, and the Camelia was decidedly superior in size, color and quality. Our reason for comparing the two is because they ripen exactly together. The Camelia is very firm in texture, making it equally as good a shipper as Carman. It has decidedly more color than Carman, specimens average larger all the way through, and as to quality the Camelia is far superior to Carman, and fully equal to the best August varieties. We secured this new variety five years since, and before introducing it we decided to thoroughly test it, which we have done, and now offer it to the public as the very best Peach of its season both for family and market orchards. As above stated, the Camelia has been thoroughly tested for five years here in North Carolina, where it originated, and we fully believe that it will become a universal favorite wherever the peach succeeds. Description: Large, oval; color light and darker red on delicate yellow ground, presenting a very handsome appearance. Nearly a clear free stone. From appearance of both fruit and tree it is closely re-

lated to the Chinese family of peaches. This is shown by its fine, large flowers. Carman and others of the Chinese type have runiform glands, while Camelia has globose glands, like Old Mixon Free, and in quality equal to that fine August variety. f. 25c. each.

Connet's Early. Originated in Guilford county, N. C., from a seed of the Chinese Cling. Fruit large; creamy white, with a blush of red next to the sun, making it one of the most delicate colored Peaches; quality one of the best. Seed small. Ripens after Carman, or directly following that variety. f.

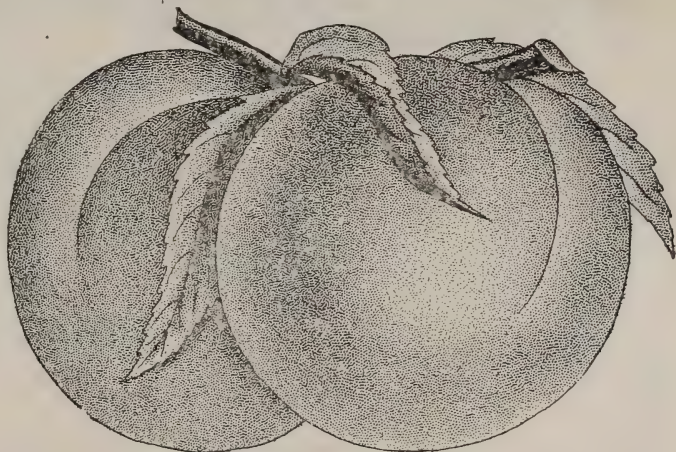
Fleitus St. John, or May Beauty. by some in the South. Size, medium; skin yellow, with dark red cheek; flesh yellow, freestone; good. Ripe early in July. f.

Gov. Briggs. Another fine variety from Texas, introduced by Mr. Steubenraugh, the originator of the Carman. Ripens with Fleitus St. John; larger and finer Peach, both for family and market orchards. Tree a very fine grower and prolific bearer. We consider this the largest and best early yellow Peach. f. 25c. each.

Family Favorite. Large; white flesh, red cheek; sure bearer, prolific; seedling of Chinese Cling. This Peach is making a most favorable record wherever known. Season, middle of July in North Carolina. f.

Mountain Rose. Large; white, with red cheek; flesh white, rich, juicy. July 15. f.

Lady Ingold. We introduced this Peach some 18 years ago. It originated on a farm adjoining these Nurseries. Very prolific; fine family and market variety. Fruit medium to large, round; color yellow, covered with bright, rich red; flesh yellow, quality one of the best. Ripens with Mountain Rose. f.



Camelia Peach (Reduced.)

Captain Ede. A large Peach—a seedling of Chinese Cling. Originated in Southern Illinois. Very prolific and hardy; a large, beautifully colored yellow-fleshed Peach of finest quality, ripening with Early Crawford—about middle of July. f.

Early Crawford. Large; yellow; fine quality. Its size and beauty make it one of the most popular orchard fruits. Valuable market variety. July 20. f.

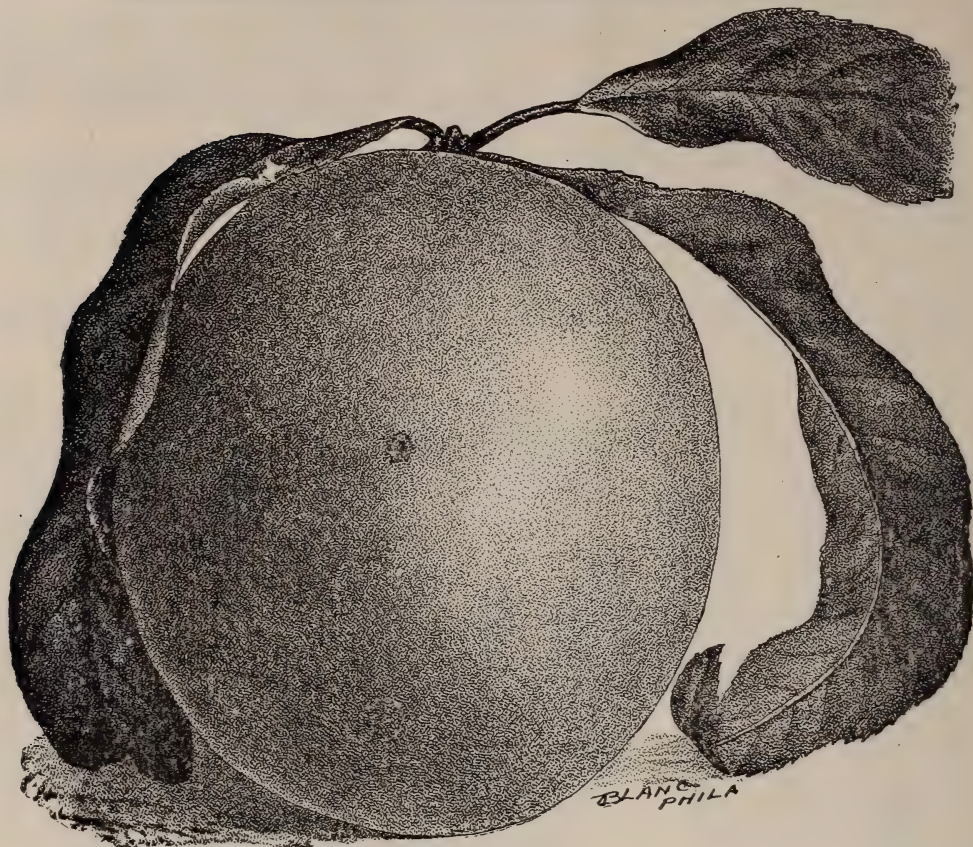
Reeves' Favorite. An old variety, often called for. It is a large yellow freestone, with a fine red cheek; flesh yellow, red at stone; juicy, melting with a good, vinous flavor. Ripe latter part of July. f.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 1, 1901.

The 200 peach trees shipped by freight Oct. 24th reached Nashville Oct. 30th. The trees are faultless and, of course, entirely satisfactory. The packing was artistic, and would have carried them without damage for a month, even in this dry, warm weather.

JOSEPH PHILLIPS.

Select List of Peaches--Continued.



Belle of Georgia.

Bokara No. 3. Of Asiatic origin. Extremely hardy in Northern and Western States. Ripens in Iowa middle of August; in North Carolina middle of July. Fruit large, yellow, with red cheek; tough shin; flesh firm and of fine quality; a splendid keeper and shipper. f.

Champion. Originated in Illinois. Large, round; flavor sweet, rich and juicy; skin creamy white, with red cheek; strikingly handsome; Ripens middle of July. Good bearer, hardy bloom is its record. Of Old Mixon family. f.

Belle of Georgia. Large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and excellent flavor; the fruit is uniformly large and showy; very prolific bearer. A seedling of Chinese Cling. Valuable for market. f.

Chinese Cling. Large skin transparent cream color, with marble of red next the sun; flesh creamy white; very juicy and melting. July 25. c.

Stonewall Jackson Cling. A seedling of Chinese Cling, which it resembles very closely, but being so hardy and prolific, it bears three times as much fruit. Ripens at same season of its parent. c.

Burke. Very large, roundish oblong; skin pale cream color, slightly shaded on sunny side with red. Flesh white, juicy, melting, sweet and vinous, making one of the largest, best and showy clingstone Peaches. Last of July. c.

Preston Cling. Large. Similar in appearance to Chinese Cling, higher colored and must be of

same family, but more hardy and a better grower; ripe just after that variety. A valuable, large, handsome cling of best quality. c.

Fitzgerald. Introduced from Canada; fruited in Michigan. It is one of the hardiest Peaches, both in bloom and tree; very prolific; large size, solid flesh, seed very small, quality one of the best. Its beautiful yellow color, shaded with red, makes it one of the most attractive Peaches. Ripens middle to last of July. f.

New Prolific A new Peach from Michigan. Very large; prolific; of finest quality, ripening latter part of July; yellow, with a blush; rich, juicy, fine quality; one of the greatest market varieties. Free.

Everbearing Peach. A remarkable novelty. It contains many desirable qualities which makes it valuable for family use. Tree blossoms through a long period, consequently a complete failure in fruit has not yet happened. It begins to ripen its fruit the first week of July and continues to the first of September. Ripe peaches and half grown peaches can be seen on the tree at the same time. Fruit, medium to large, oblong, creamy white, mottled and striped with light purple and pink veins; flesh white with red veins; juicy, good quality. Indian type. f. 25c. each.

Worth. A large yellow free stone from Illinois. Ripens just ahead of Elberta. Of the Crawford type, but more productive. Character and appearance is much like Wheatland, but ten days earlier. Free.

HEBRON, S. C., July 16, 1900.

Ten years ago I bought a lot of peach trees from you and they have proven so satisfactory that I wish more the coming fall. I have bought trees from three different States, but like yours the best. Please mail me your catalogue and pamphlet on "How to Plant and Cultivate an Orchard."

F. B. PETTIT.

August, September and October Peaches.

In Order of Ripening Here.

Stump the World. Large, nearly round; color bluish red on creamy white ground. One of the finest of midsummer Peaches. Ripe late July and early August. f.

Crosby. Medium; orange yellow, splashed with yellow on sunny side; small seed; high quality; ripens with Elberta. Introduced by J. H. Hale, of Connecticut. Prolific and very hardy bloom. f.

Elberta. Large; golden yellow, faintly striped with red; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and rich; tree very prolific and a strong, luxuriant grower. A seedling of the Chinese Cling. Hardy; seems to be free from rot. Ripens first of August. f.

Orange Free. Medium; round; yellow, mottled with red; flesh yellow, juicy, very sweet; one of the best family Peaches. No collection is complete without it. Ripens early in August. f.

Stephens' Rareripe. Large; white, shaded and mottled with red; white flesh, clear free stone; juicy, vinous and of high quality; hardy; a regular bearer. Very popular North and West. Season, early in August in North Carolina. f.

Wheatland. Fruit large to very large, roundish; skin deep yellow, shaded with deep red on sunny side; flesh yellow, rather firm; juicy, sweet and fine quality. Early August. f.

Old Mixon Free. Large; white, with red cheek; juicy, rich and very fine. Early in August. f.

Gold Dust Cling. A yellow cling from Missouri. Of the very best quality. Valuable for canning and family use. c.

Yellow Davie. A large yellow free stone of excellent quality; very prolific; valuable for market. Ripens middle of August in N. C. f.

Emma. From the same source that brought forth the Elberta. Mr. Rumph, of Georgia, made quite a little fortune out of the Emma. Large golden yellow with red cheek; freestone; flesh yellow and of better quality than Elberta and equally as large and prolific; one week later. It stands today as the best and most profitable late market Peach following Elberta. August 5.

Old Mixon Cling. Large, white, with red cheek; rich, juicy and fine. August 15. c.

Globe. This variety has golden yellow skin with a red blush, covering half the surface of the Peach; globular; flesh yellow, luscious and quality best. Very large; one of the best market Peaches. Ripens just before Crawford's late. f.

Crawford's Late. Large; yellow, with red cheek; fine quality. Very popular old variety for market or canning purposes. August 10. f.

Stonewall Jackson Free. Very large, specimens weighing 20 ounces. Orange-yellow; flesh yellow, firm; fine for canning or market. This Peach originated in Union county, N. C., from a seed of Crawford's Late, brought from Gettysburg, Pa., some 36 years ago by a returning soldier. August 15. f.

Poole's Favorite. A truly remarkable yellow freestone, equal in quality to Crawford's Late, but larger, better bearer, brighter and better color, and 10 days later. As a mid-August Peach there is none better for family use or market. Succeeds well throughout the South and West. f.

Gold Drop. Large; yellow; good quality; splendid late market sort. Ripens close after Crawford's Late. f.

Couper's Late. Large, averaging about with Old Mixon Free, or larger; white with red cheek, highly colored; an immense bearer; originated in Southeastern Delaware; one of the best for market, canning or drying; 8 to 10 days after Crawford's Late and finer in every way than that va-

riety and is a universal Peach; very hardy in bud and bloom, f.

Tippecanoe. Large; yellow, with a red blush; quality very fine. As a canning fruit it stands par excellence. August 20. c.

Bordeaux Cling. Large; clear yellow, slight blush next the sun. One of the finest of the yellow clings. Ripe early in August. c.

Crothers Late. Large, white fleshed, red cheek; best in quality; productive; ripens late in August. It has a wide and growing reputation. Professor Vandeman, one of the highest authorities, says it is the cream of Peaches for mid-August, and Family Favorite the cream of Peaches for mid-July. No higher endorsement can be had. f.

Sea Eagle. A large white Peach from France and is highly praised in Missouri, where it has been fully tested. White, nearly covered over with red, making it one of the fancy colored Peaches. Ripens late in August. f.

Tom Davis. A large yellow; originated by a colored man in South Carolina, for whom it was named by the introducer, Mr. R. Bates, of Aiken county, S. C. He claims it to be the finest yellow cling ever known in that section. Ripens late in August. c.

Nettie Corbet. The best of the Indian class of Peaches. Large; dingy yellow; flesh fine grained, vinous, streaks of red, mingled with yellow. Ripe here last of August. f.

Matthews' Beauty. Originated in Georgia; extra large in size, some specimens having weighed 17 ounces; color, yellow, with a faint blush next the sun; very showy, and is one of the fine Southern market Peaches following Emma. It is thought to be of the Smock strain, crossed with Elberta. Ripe August 20. f.

Butler's Late. Originated at Richmond, Va. Fruit of the largest size; skin greenish white with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of fine flavor. Tree vigorous and very productive. Ripe Aug. 20. f.

Chair's Choice. Originated in Maryland. Large; yellow, with red cheek next the sun; fine quality. Ripe late in August in Middle North Carolina. f.

Lord Palmerston. Introduced from England. It is a large white, resembling the Heath Cling very much; one week earlier. Last of August. c.

Beer's Smock. Large; yellow; an improved seedling of the old Smock, and is highly prized as a canning, drying and market variety. Ripens about the same time as its parent. f.

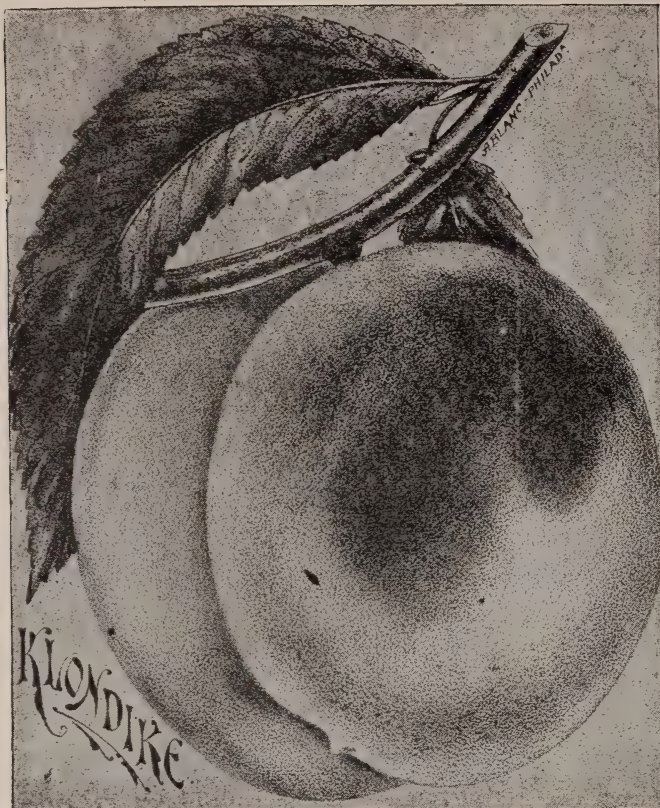
Bray's Rareripe. Large; creamy white, splashed with crimson; flesh white, rich, juicy, good; a regular and abundant bearer. Season, early Sept.

Scarborough. This new Peach originated near Greensboro, N. C. We saw and handled the fruit the past season. For description take the Old Mixon Free, though it ripens three weeks later than the Old Mixon. It consequently comes in when good Peaches are scarce, which makes it a valuable acquisition. f.

Iron Mountain. A large white, similar to Ford's Late, ripening at the same season. Some writers claim both to be identical. They are both very fine Peaches. Very popular in Northern States. f.

Klondike. This marvelous Peach originated in York county, Pa., from a pit of Old Mixon, pollenized by Heath Cling. Tree a strong, upright, robust grower, with large, long, luxuriant foliage; a perfect picture of health; very productive. The fruit is a grand reproduction in color and quality of that famous old standard—the favorite of the million—Old Mixon. The fruit grows

August, September and October Peaches--Con.



Klondike (Reduced)

have long wanted a Peach as beautiful as Mountain Rose, with quality equal to Old Mixon, ripening with Smock. Now we have it in the one and only Peach—Klondike—the largest of all white freestone Peaches. f. 25c each.

Wonderful Peach. Fruit large; color rich yellow with a bright crimson blush, shaded and blotched in the yellow by minute crimson dots; quality one of the very best. September. f.

Keyport Red Cling. We received this Peach some years ago for Keyport White, but it proved to be a fine, large red cling, about the size of Old Mixon Cling and much like that variety, but much higher colored, being nearly red all over. Ripens late in August with Wonderful. c.

Salway. Large, creamy yellow with a rich crimson yellow next the sun; flesh deep yellow, slightly stained with red next the seed. September. f.

Heath Cling. Large; white; rich, juicy and most excellent. First half of September. c.

White English Cling. Large; white; rich, juicy and excellent. First half of Sept. c.

Eaton's Gold Large; yellow, with a peculiar fine apricot flavor; the finest yellow cling for the last half of September. c.

Levy's Late, or Henrietta. Fruit large, roundish; skin deep yellow, a shade of rich, brownish red in the sun; flesh deep yellow, firm, melting, sweet, a little vinous and very good. Last of Sept. c.

Krümmel's Late. Introduced from near St. Louis, Mo., and the leading late market Peach for that section. Ripe one week later than Salway; color yellow, large size and finer quality than Salway. A valuable late family and market Peach. f.

West's Late. I have seen and eaten the Peach. It is of large size, yellow, with red blush; flesh yellow; quality fine, of the Crawford's Late type. Ripe about the middle of September. f.

Scott's October Cling. Large; yellow, crimson blush next the sun; flesh clear yellow, rich, juicy and fine. Oct. 20th. c.

Albright's October Cling. Large, white, nearly round; juicy, sweet, and of the best quality. Ripens in October, and has been kept until Christmas, laid away like apples. Sometimes called a winter Peach. Flowers large.

Bilyeu's October. Large; white flesh, with a lovely rose cheek, very rich, firm and juicy. This is a fine and popular canning and shipping Peach. Early October. f.

Hawkins' Winter. A very late Peach from Virginia. Large, of excellent quality. Will ripen in October in the South, first of November in Virginia. A valuable late Peach. f.

Stinson's October Peach. This is a valuable new cling from Mississippi. Large, red all over, handsome appearance, most excellent quality; keeps well and not subject to rot. It ripens very late and is considered the very best late Peach. It has been seen on the market some seasons as late as the first of November. This Peach should be in every collection. It gives us good Peaches of handsome appearance and excellent quality at a time when good Peaches are scarce. This Peach has been fully tested throughout the South for three years and stands the long, hot summers without damage better than any other very late Peach. c. 25c each.

YANCEY MILLS, VA., April 11, 1900.

The peach and plum trees you sent me last week arrived O. K. They were nicely and well packed, and are certainly fine trees. As long as you furnish goods of that kind to those in want of nursery stock, you cannot do otherwise than hold their custom. Expect to call on you for more trees the coming fall.

F. C. LANHOFF.

"There are no more reliable nurserymen in the world than J. Van Lindley Nursery Company, Pomona, N. C. We have been dealing with them for twenty years and have always found their stock as represented."—From Catalogue of Continental Plant Company, Kittrell, N. C.

"Buy Fruit Trees and Nursery stock of the J. Van Lindley Nursery Company, Pomona, N. C. Thirty years' test has proven their excellence."—From Strawberry Specialist, Kittrell, N. C.

REIDSVILLE, N. C., March 23, 1900.

The Silver Maple trees arrived in good condition and are very fine. I enclose check in payment for same.

S. H. WARE.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF PEACHES.

This list contains many new improved varieties, as well as many old ones, prized in some sections, and some may be equal to those in select list, but the select list insures a succession of delicious fruit during the entire Peach season. We only keep a limited number of trees on hand under this head, until further tested.

Amelia,
Snow (Cling),
Lemon (Cling),

Jessie Kerr,
Hettie Lyon,
Summer Snow,

Early Rivers,
Lady Palmeston,
Indian or Blood (Cling).

Early Lemon,
Snow (Free),

DWARF AND ORNAMENTAL PEACHES.

25c each.

Van Buren's Golden Dwarf. Grows about 6 feet high and makes a beautiful bush; fruit a fine yellow cling, of fine quality and of large size. Ripe end of August.

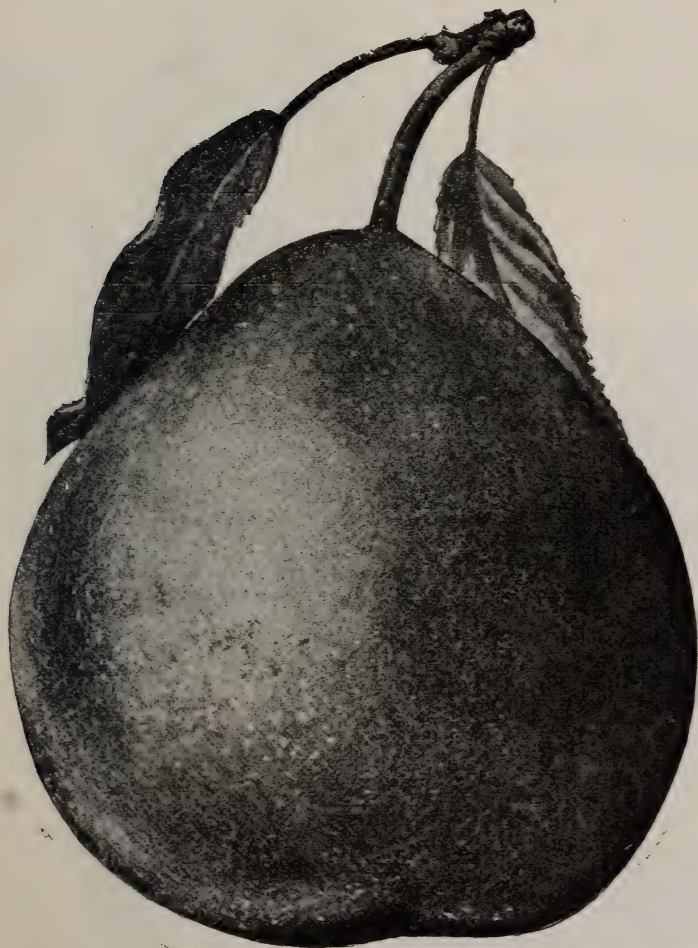
Italian Dwarf Peach. Similar to Van Buren's, but more dwarfish; leaves dark green, about 6 inches long, almost compact; fruit greenish white; very juicy, with almond flavor. August.

Double-Flowering Peach. A beautiful tree of small crimson roses in early spring. Two varieties, white and crimson.

Almond, Double-Flowering. Similar to the Peach. Flowers light red.

Sleeper's Dwarf Peach. New variety from California. Extra.

PEARS.



Koonce.

Standards can be grown in any ground with the same cultivation as the Apple and many of the varieties come into bearing about as soon. Dwarfs are worked on Quince stock and come into bearing sooner. They should be grown with strict attention and high cultivation if perfection be aimed at, and if this be attended to no fears need be entertained as to the result.

The blight has been the great drawback to Pear culture and to prevent this, according to our observation and the experience of others plant your Pear orchard separate from other fruits and as soon as they get a good start—say 3 or 4 years old—never put a plow in again. Sow it down in grass or clover; keep it mowed down and apply plenty of manure as a top dressing, to keep the trees in a thrifty condition. Both Standards and Dwarfs should be served in the same manner.

Watch your trees closely. As soon as you notice blight appear cut back to several inches below the blight, so as to be sure the disease is cut off entire. As often as blight appears cut it off. We have saved a number of Pear trees by this method. Try it; it is simple and easy.

SELECT LIST OF PEARS.

PRICE OF PEAR TREES.

Two Years Old, First Class, 4 to 6 ft.,

Each. Per 10.

Write for prices in 100 lots.

40c. \$3 00
(Except special and new varieties priced below.)

SUMMER PEARS.

Koonce. New. Originated in Illinois and described as the best very early Pear, ripens one week before the Early Harvest; medium to large size; yellow, one side of which is covered with red; does not rot at the core; very productive; handsome, vigorous and upright.

Early Harvest. Tree robust and free from blight. Size medium, fair quality; color yellow, with a red cheek. Ripens with the earliest.

Wilder. Small to medium, bell-shaped; yellow ground, shaded carmine; flesh whitish yellow, fine grained, tender, sub-acid. Vigorous grower, early and annual bearer, very productive; good quality and one of the first to ripen. Probably the best early market variety. Ripens with Alexander Peach.

Early Green Sugar. Rather below medium; juicy and very good. Very hardy, and bears a heavy crop each year. Never has been known to blight. Early in July.

Osband's Summer. This is one of the old hardy Standard Pears; of medium size and clear of blight; prolific bearer and good quality. Ripens in July.

Kirkland's Seckel. Medium; roundish pyriform; yellow, with red cheek; rich, juicy and very good. Early in August.

Crisco. This is a seedling of the Seckel and very much like that old variety but a size larger; quality fine; has not been known to blight; originated in Richmond county, N. C.; a valuable new South-

ern seedling just brought to notice. Ripe in September.

Seckel. Small, short, pear-form; yellowish brown, with russet-red cheek; rich, juicy and melting. August.

Bartlett. Large, pear-shaped; yellow, rich, juicy and very fine. The most popular variety of its season. Early in August.

Howell. Rather large; roundish pyriform; pale yellow, red cheek; rich, juicy and very good. Late in August.

Vermont Beauty. An abundant early bearer and one of the hardiest. Tree a strong, vigorous grower, very productive. Fruit medium size, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with carmine; flesh melting, sprightly, best quality.

Belle Lucrative. Medium, pear-shaped; skin pale yellow, rather handsome; flesh crisp, juicy and excellent. Middle of August.

Louise Bonne de Jersey. Large, pear-shaped; pale green, brown cheek; rich and juicy. Is grown altogether as a dwarf, of which form it is one of the best sorts. End of August.

The Dean. A very large pear that has been bearing regularly near Oak Ridge, Guilford county, N. C., for more than forty years. In appearance it resembles both Bartlett and Duchesse, and is as large as Duchesse and better in quality. Ripens between Bartlett and Duchesse, making a very valuable pear and of good quality.

Stock came to hand in fine shape; good stock; well packed. Accept thanks.
BOYERTOWN, PA., Nov. 4, 1901.
V. S. FUNK & CO.



Our Keiffer Pears in Nursery Rows. See page 22.

AUTUMN PEARS.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very large, short pear form; pale green and brown; very juicy, rich. Best of the very large Pears. Grown mainly as a dwarf. September.

Sheldon. Medium; yellow on a greenish russet, with a richly shaded cheek; flesh a little coarse, melting and juicy, with a brisk, vinous flavor; highly perfumed. Productive. September.

Prince's St. Germain. Fruit medium in size, pear-shaped, covered with brown russet, dull red next the sun; flesh yellowish white; juicy, melting and sweet. Very prolific bearer. Ripe in September. Tree fine grower. Valuable in the South.

Buerred'Anjou. Rather large; obtuse form; greenish yellow, dull red cheek; rich, melting and buttery. Succeeds best as dwarf. October.

Lucy Duke. Originated in Beaufort county, N. C. "Size, large; color, golden russet; acute pyriform shape; quality one of the best."—*Chas. Downing*. "While it is not quite so fine as a first-class Seckel, I must aver it is not far behind."—*Thos. Meehan*. I claim that it is the finest large Pear in cultivation and is a seedling of the Winter Nellis, crossed with Bartlett. So far no blight has shown. Ripens in October.

ORIENTAL VARIETIES.

This class of Pears is as near blight-proof as Pears can be.

Conkleton. New, from Texas. Growth and fruit similar to LeConte, hardier in tree, less subject to blight; a young and prolific bearer. Fruit size of LeConte, better in quality, firmer in texture, a fine shipper, an improvement over its parent, the LeConte. A valuable new, hardy Pear for the South.

LeConte. Fruit large and fair quality; young and very prolific bearer; an upright, very straight grower; tree very hardy; and its beautiful fruit and foliage make it quite ornamental. Ripe in September in North Carolina.

Japan Golden Russet. Unusually productive, bears in clusters; commencing to fruit two years after transplanting from the nursery. Valuable for canning. Of strong, luxuriant growth, large, dark green leaves until late in the season, when they become a beautiful bronze, changing to a brilliant crimson, and with branches bending under their loads of golden russet Pears it is a thing of beauty, and an ornament in any lawn or fruit garden. The fruit is of medium size, flat or apple shaped.

Garber. Equally as hardy as the LeConte or Keiffer; of same class of Pears. The growth and appearance is very much like Keiffer; ripens one month sooner and of better quality. Best of this class to eat from hand.

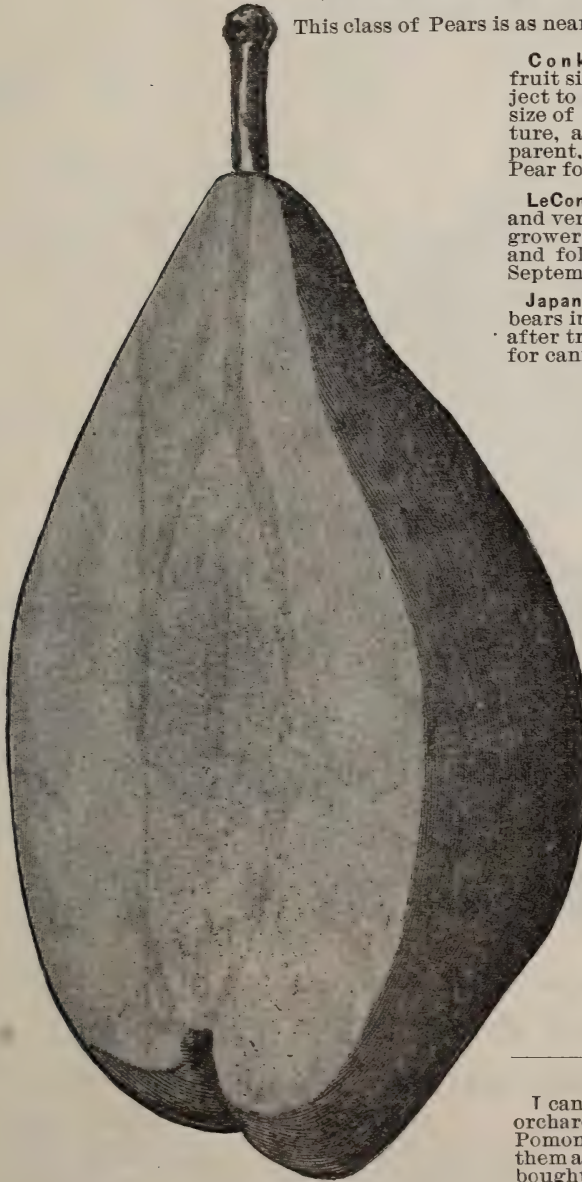
Keiffer's Hybrid. Originated near Philadelphia. Supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Sand Pear crossed with the Bartlett. Size large, very handsome; skin yellow, with a bright vermilion cheek; very juicy, with a musky aroma; quality good when ripened to perfection. A very young and prolific bearer. As near blight-proof as Pear can be called.

Magnolia. Origin, South Georgia; large, broad to roundish pyriform; surface smooth, yellowish russet, tinged with brown on the sunny side; dots numerous, irregular; flesh white, crisp, tender, juicy, mild sub-acid; quality good. Valuable for canning and preserving. Season, three or four weeks later than Keiffer. Very valuable on account of its lateness, coming after Keiffer is gone. A prolific bearer; a thrifty, dwarfish grower. 50c each.

OXFORD, MISS, Dec. 22, 1901.

I can conscientiously advise anyone wanting an orchard to buy from J. Van Lindley Nursery Co., Pomona, N. C. I have bought three large bills from them and all have given perfect satisfaction. Trees bought in '95 bore this year, as fine specimens of fruit as I ever saw; every tree true to name.

J. S. CALLAWAY.



Lincoln Coreless.

WINTER PEARS.

Lawrence. Medium, short, pear-shaped; pale yellow; rich, juicy and excellent. Early winter.

Easter Beurre. Large, roundish; pale greenish yellow; juicy and excellent. Early winter.

Duchesse de Bordeaux. Medium; yellow, with some russet; rich, juicy and very good. October to November.

Pound. Very large; thick pyriform; pale green; very good for preserving. Keeps well through winter.

Alice Payne. New. Originated near Salem, N. C., and original tree, supposed to be fifty years

old or more, is still growing. It is of medium to large size and fine in quality; color, yellowish white. Specimens received the past winter kept finely till February, which proves it to be, without doubt, a very fine winter year.

Lincoln Coreless. Originated in Lincoln county, Tenn. Fruit very large, handsome appearance, good quality and very few, if any, seeds. So clear of core and seed, whence its name. One of the best keepers of winter Pears. Golden yellow. Tree a good grower and very productive. Has never been known to blight. 50c each.

Don't fail to plant a few of our Keiffer Pears. A few bushels of fruit in a very few years. Best Canner and Preserver.

Keiffer Pears bear enormously second year and every year.

CHERRIES.

PRICES OF CHERRY TREES.		Each.	Per 10.
One and Two Years Old, 3 to 5 feet.....		40c.	\$3.50.
Baldwin Cherry, new and best of tart class....		50c.	\$4.50.

This delicious fruit succeeds well Mountain sections, but is not suc- in the cotton belt. The "Heart and tall growing standards, while the sour and tart varieties are dwarfish make fine spreading trees. the cotton belt than the

throughout the Piedmont and cessful in low, flat sections and Bigarreau" or sweet class are "Duke and Morello" class or growers, but can be trained to The latter class does better in first class mentioned.



Black Tartarian.

SELECT LIST OF CHERRIES.
HEARTS AND BIGARREAUS.

Early Purple. Large; dark purple; very early and prolific. One of the best market varieties. First of May.

Black Tartarian. Large; dark red, nearly black. Ripe middle of May.

Dr. Wiseman. Yellowish, shaded with bright red; resembles Governor Wood. Ripe 1st of May. A fine Cherry; does well in Middle North Carolina and the Southern Piedmont section.

Gov. Wood. Large; light yellow; season middle of May.

Cherries--Continued.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. A light yellow; fine; early in May.

Luellen. A late, large, dark red Cherry from California.

Rockport. Dark red; fine size. May 10.

Great Bigarreau. Large; black; very tall grower. Late in May.

Afghanistan. Very large; spreading habit. Late in May. *good. 6/12*

Napoleon. Large; pale yellow. Early in June.

Turner's Late. Medium; black; prolific. Middle of June.

DUKES and MORELLOS

May Duke. Rather large; dark red. May 20.

Early Richmond. Medium; red. Middle of May.

Morello. (Common.) Full medium size; very hardy and prolific. June.

Dye House. Large; red. Early in May.

English Morello. Above medium; very dark red. May 20.

Montmorency. (Ordinaire.) Similar to Early Richmond, but larger, and about ten days later.

Olivet. Large; red. Middle of May.

Empress Eugenie. Large; dark red. Middle of May.

Hoke. A Duke variety; originated in Pennsylvania. Large, roundish, heart-shaped; dark, purplish red; skin thick, tough, resisting rot in wet weather; small stone; flavor sub-acid, sprightly; quality best. Ripe last of May.



Early Richmond.

Ostheime. A new Russian variety of the Morello class. Valuable.

Baldwin Cherry. A large tart Cherry, of the Morello class. Originated in Kansas and has created a furore in that State. Fruit very large and handsome; tree a fine grower and great bearer. This Cherry has attracted more attention than any introduced in recent years, and succeeds where the old Morello does.

EASLEY, S. C., Feb. 15, 1902.

Please send us your catalogue and price list.

The bill of trees bought of you one year ago last fall have done well. Out of the 500 we set out not one has died, and all have made a satisfactory growth. We have the finest young orchard we have seen in this county.

ELBERT E. PERRY & SON.

EDGEMONT MD.

DEAR SIR:—Please book my order for 1,000 Salway and 500 Bilyeu's October Peach trees at prices named.

We find the Peach trees bought of you nine (9) years ago free from yellows, while trees bought from many other places are badly infested; therefore would like to use your trees in the future.

I have an orchard at Edgemont on which I cleared \$60,000 in fifteen years, now badly used with yellows, and which I trust I can replant by using your trees only.

Yours truly,

JOHN A. NICODEMUS.

FLORA, MISS., May 11, 1900.

This is to certify that I have been buying trees for several years of J. Van Lindley Nursery Co., Pomona, N. C., and can truthfully say they have given entire satisfaction in every instance. The Abundance and Burbank Plums bought of them are the finest I ever saw. I consider this firm the most reliable with which I have ever dealt, therefore, I most cheerfully recommend this nursery to those desiring nursery stock.

CLARENCE B. GRAVES.

PLUMS.



Showing Limb of Japan Plums in Fruit.

We give special attention to this highly desirable fruit, and have spared neither pains or expense in collecting the most suitable list of varieties for the South and border States. We divide our list in several different groups, separating the Japanese or Oriental varieties from the American and European classes, and also giving a special list of cross-breeds which have proven to be remarkably fine and have in a sense revolutionized Plum culture. The Japanese or Oriental Plums have become so favorably and well known that we deem extended remarks on same unnecessary. We grow this class of Plums largely and offer only the best tested varieties.

PRICES OF PLUM TREES.

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
One and Two Years Old, 4 to 5 Feet, First Class.....	30c.	\$2.50.	\$20.00.

Fifty at Hundred Rates.

(Except Special and New Varieties Priced Below.)

Botan Group of Japanese or Oriental Varieties.

This is the most reliable class of Japan plums. Late bloomers, enormously prolific and as sure bearers as the Peach. Commencing to ripen with the earliest Peaches they continue in succession three months.

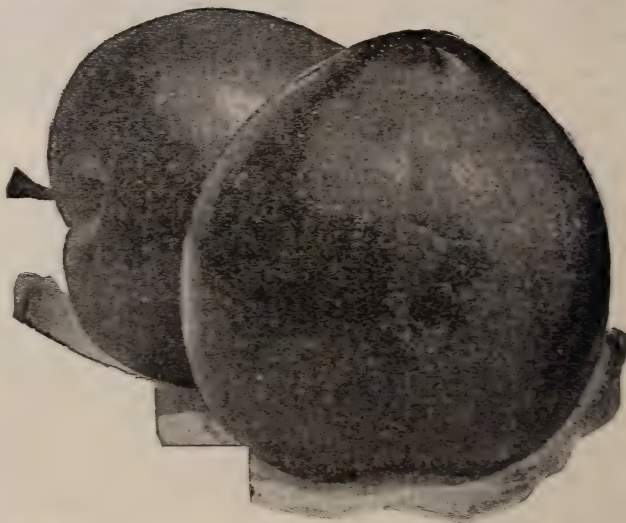
Red June. (Japan Plum.) A large Plum to be so early, ripening ten days or two weeks before the Wild Goose; a good bearer and thrifty tree. Being so early, when it becomes known we believe it will be a leading market Plum for the South. Its color is fiery red; quality good.

Ogon. Medium; round; golden yellow; firm, sweet, good quality; freestone. Ripe last of June.

Abundance. Medium; round, pointed; skin yellow, washed with purplish crimson, with a bloom; juicy, sub-acid with Apricot flavor; firm; skin tough; cling; best quality. Ripe early in July.

Burbank. Large; colored much like Abundance; tree very spreading habit; very prolific; strong grower; very hardy.

Normand. Tree resembles Burbank; fruit fully as large and of same shape; color, rich yellow, and



Red June.

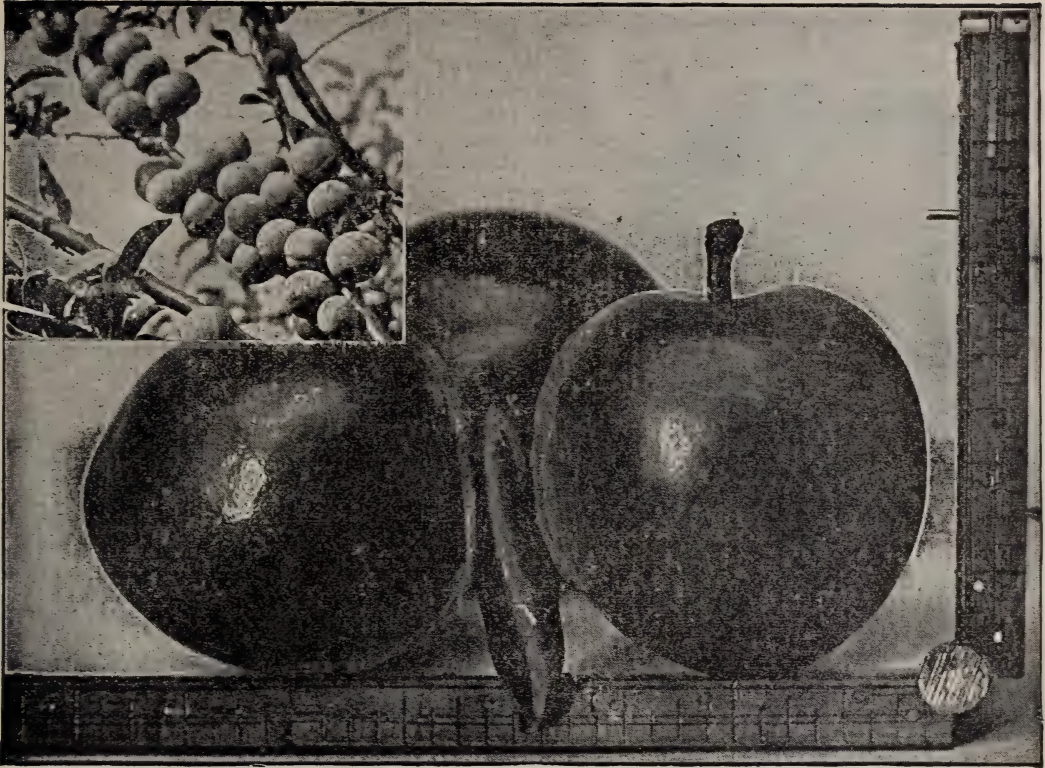
in handling will not discolor for several days. Quality equal to the best Botan. Ripe July 25.

Chabot. Large; yellow ground, nearly colored with crimson red; flesh yellow, very solid; sub-acid; quality very good, being equal in quality and bearing qualities to Abundance. Ten days later than Burbank.

ELDORADO, YAZOO CO., MISS., Aug. 15, 1890.

I have been buying fruit trees from you for the past nine or ten years, and I must say they have given me entire satisfaction. Your trees seem especially adapted to the Yazoo Valley and hill country, and have produced the finest fruit I have ever seen. All trees bought of you were in good condition, and were free from yellows and other diseases.

J. L. THIBODEAUX.



Abundance. (For Description see Page 24.)

List of Luther Burbank's Crosses.

Produced by crossing the Japan varieties and others with native sorts. Comparatively a new race of Plums, remarkable for productiveness, large size and fine quality. We unhesitatingly recommend this group of plums to our patrons.

Climax. One of Burbank's latest, and he claims it one of his best. To get a start of this remarkable plum we paid Mr. Burbank \$10 per foot for buds—that is, \$10 for one foot of a limb from the original tree. Burbank calls the Wickson the queen of plums, and the Climax the king of plums. Fruit heart-shaped, larger than Wickson, more highly colored; very fragrant, very delicious; prolific and a vigorous grower. Ripens a month earlier than the Wickson and almost with the Red June Plum. We fruited it the past season and it came up fully to Burbank's description, very large, specimens measuring $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. We specially recommend this variety. 50c each.

America. This Plum originated from the old Roberson crossed with the Abundance, the same combination that produced the noted Gold Plum. The fruit is twice as large as Wild Goose or Roberson, and the glossy coral red fruit is not surpassed by any Plum. The bright yellow flesh is moderately firm and very delicious, so good that those who do not like most Plums call for more and keep on eating America. Enormously productive. Ripens a few days after Abundance.

Shiro. By Burbank of California. Fruit, egg-shaped; medium sized; smooth; bright yellow, so transparent the seed can be seen; quality good. Remarkably productive; tree, strong grower, very hardy, and stands cold well. 50c each.

Sultan. By Burbank of California. A cross between Wickson and Satsuma. Very large, over two inches in diameter, and delicious flavor; color dark wine or garnet; nearly round; very handsome; flesh firm, fragrant, sub-acid, crimson colored, shaded with light pink, salmon and light yellow. Ripens a week before Burbank. 50c each.

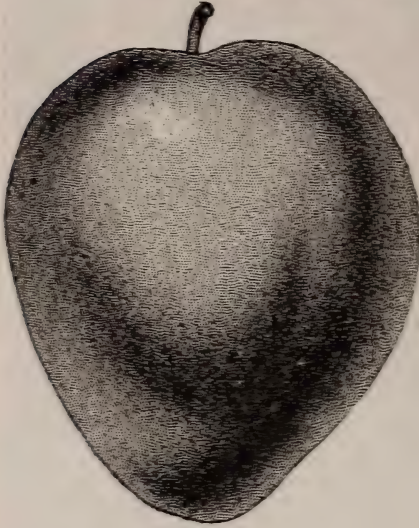
Bartlett Plum. By Burbank of California. Named "Bartlett" on account of its remarkable likeness and flavor to the Bartlett Pear, which is most striking. Oval; yellow, mostly covered with crimson, with dots of yellow; flesh, light salmon, juicy. Ripens just before Burbank. 50c each.

Chalco. By Burbank of California. A complete combination and a cross of *Prunus Simoni* and Burbank. Shape, about the same as *Prunus Simoni*; blooms much later, and a more certain bearer. The fruit, which ripens just before Burbank, is large, flat, like a tomato; deep reddish purple; very sweet; rather firm; exceedingly fragrant; yellow flesh; small seed. 50c each.

Apple Plum. Named "Apple" from the very close resemblance in form, color and general appearance and keeping qualities; fruit very large, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; striped and mottled until nearly ripe, when it turns to a deep reddish purple; very rich, highly flavored; pale red, with marblings and streaks of pink; nearly a freestone. Ripens soon after Burbank. 50c each.

Wickson. By Burbank of California. A cross between Burbank and Kelsey. Tree grows in vase-form, and is productive to a fault. One year old trees at this writing are full of fruit buds. Very large size, measuring 6 to 7 inches around. It is a glowing carmine when ripe, but will keep for a week and gradually changes to a very dark-red color. Seed small; flesh firm and most delicious. We earnestly commend this Plum to our customers. Ripe here by July 25th.

Hale. By Burbank of California. Large; round; orange, overspread with red; flesh yellow, soft and juicy, with delicate peach flavor; cling-stone; tree vigorous and productive. Ripe early in August.

KELSEY GROUP JAPAN PLUMS.

Wickson.

This class generally blooms very early and is often killed by the late spring frosts. They are very prolific bearers and the fruit is very large and good. In sections where frost does not interfere they are extremely valuable, commencing to ripen when the other class is at an end, and continue on through August, but too late to be valuable for market.

Satsuma. Large; dark purplish red; flesh red, well flavored; quality good. Ripens early in August. Blooms very early.

Prunus Simoni. Large; tomato-shaped, dark red; a Chinese variety; quite a novelty; very fine; blooms very early.

Kelsey. Size large to very large, often 7 to 9 inches in circumference; heart-shaped; color greenish yellow, overspread with reddish purple and blue bloom; flesh very solid, yellow, rich and juicy, and with excellent flavor; pit very small; adheres slightly to the flesh. Middle of August.

POQUOSON, YORK CO., VA., May 23, 1900.

J. Van Lindley Nursery Co., Pomona, N. C.:

GENTS:—My Japan Plum tree, planted four years ago, now has on it the fourth crop of fruit. The limbs are now almost bent to the ground. I got about six bushels off it last year. It is the finest fruit I ever saw or tasted. They are not easily killed by the cold like a great many other fruits.

It is a success here in every respect. My tree is a curiosity to my neighbors. Some of them will hardly believe that it is a plum tree, the fruit grows so large and has such a delicious flavor. I had plenty of them last year as large as a hen egg.

People who are not acquainted with them cannot imagine how much fruit a Japan Plum tree will bear. I would not take \$10 in gold for my tree. Everyone who has them is bound to be pleased with them; they could not be otherwise.

Yours truly,

BENJAMIN CARMINES.



Photograph of 3-year-old Red June Plum Tree in Fruit.
Taken at our grounds, 1900.

LANCASTER, PA.,

March 31, 1900.

The trees arrived a few days ago, and I am glad to tell you that I am well pleased with them. They all have good roots, and are nice, thrifty and well shaped trees. Enclosed find my check, \$57.00, to settle account in full.

DAN. D. HERR.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,

April 5, 1900.

Kindly mail me your latest catalogue. Trees all doing finely.

CHAS. L. BOTTO.

BENTON, YAZOO CO., MISS., May 8, 1899.

I bought from your salesman, Mr. C. P. Smith, one lot of fruit trees, which I planted in 1893. My trees have borne and given perfect satisfaction. I have given him an order since, and take pleasure in saying that I am well pleased.

O. H. SWAYZE.

STANDARD NATIVE PLUMS.

Under this head will be found a collection of the best native Plums brought to notice in various parts of the United States on account of their hardiness and great bearing qualities. They are proof against the curculio—that little insect which so often destroys the fine foreign varieties. They seem to succeed well in all parts of the United States—North as well as South.

Chickasaw Group.

Kelley. Originated in South Carolina; introduced by R. Bates, Jackson, S. C., a leading farmer and fruit grower. He describes it as medium in size; color yellow; quality good; a prolific bearer. Ripens in May, thus being the earliest Plum ever introduced.

Wild Goose. Medium; purplish red; fine; hardy

and a great bearer. Never rots. Ripens its fruit always sound and well. First of July.

Roberson. Medium; similar to Wild Goose; a week later. Its value lies in its productiveness and hardiness and fine quality.

Clifford. Originated in Texas from seed of Wild Goose; larger than its parent; pear-shaped; red; hardy, with pure apple flavor.

Peach-Leaved Group.

Improved Native Seedlings of the Old August Type—Late Hardy Plums

Forest Rose. Originated in Missouri. Medium to large; beautiful dark red with delicate bloom; stone small; excellent quality; extremely prolific and hardy. Ripe late in August.

World Beater. Never fails to bear sound fruit. A Missouri horticulturist says he gathered four bushels of perfect fruit from a five-year-old tree. Sells readily in any market; bears very young; best quality; melts in cooking, leaving only the seed.

Golden Beauty. Golden yellow, and is a fine market variety. It is of the hardy Chickasaw class, equally as hardy as the Wild Goose; latest of that hardy family. Fine for market and canning. Ripens in September.

Missouri Apricot. (Honey Drop.) Originated in Missouri. Similar to Golden Beauty, but fruit larger and tree a better grower; skin and flesh clear golden yellow; best quality; very prolific. Best of the yellow natives.

A Group of the European Class of Plums and their Seedlings.

This fruit succeeds well in this climate, wherever the Peach and Apple do, provided hogs are allowed free privilege in the orchard where they grow during the whole time of dropping fruit, to destroy the curculio, or peach worm, which they do by eating the worm with the fruit as it falls; thus it is destroyed and prevented from depositing its eggs for another season; and, if planted in yards where chickens and other fowls are, they will keep the insects cleaned up, and you will have fine fruit and no rot.

Holmes' Early Blue,
Grand Duke,
Yellow Egg,
Guini,
Reine Claude,

Hudson,
Green Gage,
Italian Prune,
German Prune,
Bradshaw.

Coe's Gold Drop,
Imperial Gage,
Shipper's Pride,
Tennant Prune,

Large Blue,
Blue Damson (common).
Shropshire Damson,
Sweet Damson.

The Damsons are the leading ones for preserving and canning.

Everybody Wants a Wild Goose, a Damson and an old fashioned Blue Plum.

APRICOTS.

APRICOTS—One year old $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft, 30c. each, \$2.50 for ten. Gold Dust Apricots, 50c. each, \$3 50 for ten.

This rich and beautiful fruit succeeds well with us, ripening its fruit in succession from the end of May during the whole month of June, and is superior to any Peach that ripens during its season. But owing to its early period of blooming, the fruit is often cut off by frost. This fruit is one of the kinds most subject to destruction by the curculio, if grown without same care as directed for the Plum, which so rare and fine a fruit deserves. The following is a selection of the best and hardiest varieties:

Early Golden,

Hemskirk,

Royal,

Orange,

Turkey.

NEW APRICOTS OF RUSSIAN STRAIN.

The following named promises to be of value where their fruit succeeds:

Jumbo,

Blenheim,

Skobeloff,

Gortschakoff.

JAPAN APRICOTS.

Japan seems to abound in many wonderful and delicious fruits, and in those that succeed well all through the South. The most remarkable of recent introduction, and just offered to the public, are the three varieties of Japan Apricots, excelling American or Russian varieties in vigor of growth, hardiness and excellent quality. They bloom too early to be reliable in the Piedmont section of the South, but in sections where spring frosts do not interfere they are a success.

Hubbard,

Gold Dust,

Bengoume.

The Bengoume blooms so early it rarely fruits, being killed by late spring frosts. On account of its blooming so early it makes a beautiful show as a flowering shrub, blooming in one solid mass of light pink flowers, coming in in late winter and early spring before any other flower is in bloom. It should be trimmed back yearly by shortening each limb so as to keep it compact and shrub like.

JAPAN PERSIMMON.

50c. cents each.

Fruit very large; flesh soft, luscious, with a slight Apricot flavor, and without the stringency of the common Persimmon. Has fruited all through the South, and proved a grand accession to our Southern fruits. It is common to see trees loaded with fruit two years after planting. Of great value to the Cotton States, as well as being very ornamental. We cultivate only four of the best and hardiest varieties.

Everbearing Mulberries.

EVERBEARING MULBERRIES. Prices of Trees.

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
One year old, 4 feet,.....	20c.	\$1.75.	\$12.00.
" " 5 to 6 feet,.....	30c.	\$2.50.	\$20.00.

50¢ at 100 Rates.



But few know the value of this wonderful and prolific fruit. For poultry and swine there seems to be nothing better. Many farmers who have them in bearing claim that one tree is worth a barrel of corn each year. Wherever it is known large orchards are being planted. The trees commence bearing very young. By the fourth year they are in full bearing. They commence to drop their fruit in June, and continue several weeks. Should be on every farm. No one can afford to be without them.

Black English. The best black; hardy and prolific.

Heiks. Black and fine, but does not commence dropping its fruit as early in the season as the Black English.

White. Not so large, but equally as valuable.

Russian. Dark red; very prolific.

New American. Black; very prolific; one of the best.

Mr. J. B. Williamson, of Matthews, Mecklenburg County, N. C., writes:

"I have forty-four Mulberry trees ten years old. They never fail to bear a good crop each year, and I consider them invaluable for stock. They commence ripening their fruit 15th of May and continue to 20th of August. From my experience one tree will keep a hog in good condition without other food. Every man who has hogs or poultry should have them."

Everybody can have Mulberries. You plant the trees and cultivate them. They do the rest.

QUINCES.

40c. each, \$3.50 for 10.

The Quince is an excellent fruit for preserves. When dried is fine for pie. It is much sought after, also, for canning for winter use.

Champion. This Quince has claims over the old Orange, by being larger, smoother, better quality; ripens later; a more upright and thrifty grower and more prolific.

Meech's Prolific. Bears very early; very prolific; large size; ripens just after the Orange; the most prolific of all known varieties.

Angers. Large; very strong grower and an abundant bearer.

Orange. Large; orange color; very prolific. Fine for preserving. Ripens in August.

NECTARINES.

25c. each.

This, the most beautiful of fruits, succeeds very well wherever the Peach does, provided the same care is adopted as for the Plum. The following is a select list of the best varieties:

Early Violet, Boston, Southern Queen, Kirkman's Mammoth.

Grady. This new nectarine originated in Bullock County, Ala. In size, almost equal to Elberta Peaches; quality very fine; color, light red on yellow ground. August. 50c. each.

ABERDEEN, N. C., Feb. 18, 1901.

We received today Peach trees, shipped 14th inst, in good condition; the plants all look fine.
C. C. BRADLEY & CO.

FIGS.

FIGS.		Each.	Per 10.
One Year Old, First Size.....		35c.	\$3.00.
Second Size.....		30c.	\$2.50.

In this locality this fruit does well with a little protection against the cold in winter. South side of a wall or building is best. Only a little further South they grow and bear well in the open ground. Should be protected in winter by wrapping with straw.



The following is a list of fine varieties:

Brunswick,
White Marseilles,
Brown Turkey,

Green Ischia,
Black Ischia,
White Genoa,

White Celestial,
Madeline,
Blue Geneva.

GRAPES.

PRICES OF GRAPE VINES.		Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
Strong, Well Rooted Vines.....		15c.	\$1.00	\$ 7.00
Scuppernong, James, Meische and Flowers ...		25c.	\$2.00	\$12.00
50 at 1000 Rates,	(Except special new varieties priced below.)			

The Grape is the most beautiful of all fruit and the most highly esteemed for its many uses. It can be secured by everyone who has a garden, a yard or a wall. It can be confined to a stake, bound to a trellis, trained over an arbor or extended until it covers a large tree or building, and still yield its graceful bunches and luscious blooming clusters. Capable of most extraordinary results under wise management, it is prone also to give the greatest disappointment under bad culture or neglect. Other fruits may be had from plants that know no care; but Grapes are only to be had through attention and forethought. We will endeavor to show a few essential points in its successful culture, and, and refer the cultivator to other and more extended works for more details.

SOILS.—Good Grapes are grown on various soils—sandy, clayey, loamy, etc. The soil must be well drained, and there should be a free exposure to the sun and air. Hillsides unsuitable for other crops are good places for Grapes.

CROPS.—Crop Grapes moderately, if you would have fine, well-ripened fruit. A vine is capable of bringing only a certain amount of fruit to perfection, proportioned to its size and strength; but it usually sets more fruit than it can mature. Reduce the crop EARLY IN THE SEASON to a moderate number of good clusters and cut off the small, inferior branches; the remainder will be worth much more than the whole would have been. A VERY HEAVY CROP is usually a disastrous one.

PRUNING.—Annual and careful pruning is essential to the production of good Grapes. If the roots are called upon to support too much, they cannot bring to maturity a fine crop of fruit. The pruning should be done in November, December or January, while the vines are entirely dormant.



The Following is a Carefully Selected List of Standard Varieties.

Brighton. Large; red; fine for table and market.

Campbell's Early. This new Grape, after thorough testing for over ten years by the originator, the late George W. Campbell, of Delaware, O., who was a veteran grape grower, was pronounced the King of all American Grapes. It is a very strong, vigorous grower, with thick, healthy mildew-resisting foliage; very prolific bearer; clusters large, shouldered, compact, handsome; berries large, nearly round, often an inch in diameter; black, with light purple bloom; skin thin tenacious; flavor rich, sweet, slightly vinous; flesh firm but tender. We predict that this Grape will become one of the leading table and market Grapes all over the country. We received a basket of the fruit by express from the originator and they were simply superb. Ripens with the earliest. 50c. each.

Concord. Large; black; table and market. The most popular old variety.

Champion. Large; black; poor quality; very prolific; clear of rot.

Clinton. Small; black; very prolific; fine for culinary purposes,

Catawba. Large; dark copper color; late; table and wine.

Delaware. Small; red; fine table and a leading early market variety.

Goethe. Very large; pink color; a fine late table Grape.

Herbemont. Berries small; bunches large; table or wine; late.

Ives. Popular black family Grapes. Old and reliable.

Iona. Medium; red; bunches large; a fine table Grape in the mountains of the South.

Jefferson. Large; red; one of the best for table and late market. 25c. each.

Lindley. Large; red; a fine table and market variety.

Dr. H. L. Smith, Professor at Davidson College, N. C., and one of the State's leading educators writes under date of December 29, 1898:

"I enclose payment for the Grape vines just received. I never saw finer or better rooted plants. I have no doubt every one of them will grow and flourish."



Moore's Early.

Lutie. Large berry; large cluster; a fine, hardy table and local market Grape; early; very strong grower and very prolific. 25c. each.

Moore's Early. Very large; black; table and fine very early market Grape.

Moore's Diamond. Large; white one of the best early white Grapes; table and market.

Martha. Large; white; table, wine or market.

Niagara. Large; white; fine table, and the leading white market Grape.

Norton's. Small; black; bunches large; late; fine for wine.

Perkins. Large; bright red; table or wine.

Worden. Very large; black; improved Concord seedling, ripening week earlier. One of the best black Grapes; fine for table and market.

Winchell, or Green Mountain. Medium; bunches large; white; an extra fine very early Grape for table and local market. 50c. each.

Woodruff's Red. Large; red; a fine table, market or wine Grape; late.



Niagara.

BULLACE, or MUSCADINE CLASS.

(*Vitis Rotundifolia*,)

Meisch. Medium; black; sweet; late August.

White Scuppernong. Large; bunches small; juicy; well known and popular. September.

James. Extra large berries, often measuring $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in circumference; black; from 3 to 10 berries on a bunch; better quality than Scuppernong; extremely prolific. Ripe September and October, and often hangs on the vines in Eastern North Carolina until the last of November.

Flowers. Bunches have from 15 to 25 berries, black, and of sweet, vinous flavor; fully a month later than Scuppernong.

I send you P. O. order for \$2.80 to pay for blackberries, raspberries, grapes, etc. The lot was entirely satisfactory.
SPARTANBURG, S. C., Dec. 7, 1901.
P. L. LEMASTER.

My trees shipped by you the 21st inst. received the 23d; are now set out; were in fine condition. Thank you for the extras; the Lady Ingolds and Bonums were highly appreciated.
BELL BUCKLE, TENN., Feb. 26, 1901.
R. A. HOOVER.

I am pleased to send you check for \$67.50 for nursery stock duly received. I never saw finer rooted trees. Your packing, your promptness, indeed everything pleases me. This is but an earnest of future orders.
ANDREWS, N. C., March 30, 1901.
H. O. COZAD.

STRAWBERRIES.



First of the small fruits, in the months of April and May, comes the beautiful, wholesome and appetizing Strawberry. The profits which may result from its cultivation, when properly conducted, are enough to satisfy the highest expectations. Plant in March, April, September, October or November, on good ground. Vegetable manure, rotted turf, wood soil, ashes, etc., are best; bone dust is excellent. Set in three-foot rows, 15 inches apart in row for field culture, and 15 inches each way for garden, leaving a pathway at every third row. Keep in hills, with runners cut. Cultivate clean; mulch late in the fall; uncover the crowns early in spring; remove mulch after fruiting and spade in a light dressing of manure.

Pistillate varieties (marked P) have imperfect bloom. Some of them are among the most productive varieties, as is proved by Crescent and Bubach, when planted near perfect bloomers, such as Lady Thompson, Hoffman and Gandy.

The following varieties are the cream of hundreds and cover the entire season:

PRICE OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

	Per 50	Per 100	Per 1000
Strong, Well-Grown, Robust Plants	40c.	75c.	\$4.00.

Write for prices in five thousand lots or more.

Excelsior. The earliest profitable berry. Large; firm, brilliantly colored, enormously productive. Ripe and out of the way before other good varieties come in.

Brandywine. Very hardy in plant, succeeding in dry years where others fail. Exceedingly productive; berries large and fine. Its rare quality of blooming early, medium and late is a sure safeguard against killing frosts and makes its fruiting season quite extended.

Hoffman. Medium; very early; extremely prolific; fine for market.

Lady Thompson. Large, handsome, prolific and one of the best all-round berries yet introduced. The queen of all market berries; begins early and lasts about three weeks.

Crescent. (P.) Large; very early; prolific; table or market.

Bubach. (P.) Large; extra fine; early; a very useful sort for either table or market.

Gandy. Large; firm; very late; very handsome; prolific; the very best late berry.

Sharpless. Extra large; prolific; fine; home market and table; ripe medium season.

Clyde. (Perfect blossom.) Very early; very large; very prolific; strong growing, hardy plant. Valuable family variety.

Louis Gauthier. A new French Strawberry. Its berries are extremely large, white or cream colored with a slight pink blush on one side. In quality it perhaps surpasses all others in sweetness and high flavor. Valuable for high garden culture. On account of the enormous size of the berries under good culture, unique color and very high flavor, it is a berry that everyone owning a home should have a few plants of.

CANTON, MADISON CO., MISS., June 10, 1899.

I bought of your agent in 1885 a bill of fruit trees for a two-acre orchard, and it affords me pleasure to say that the trees came up to representation in every instance; and I was so well pleased with the result that in 1893 I bought again of your nursery, this time for a four-acre orchard. My second orchard, if any difference, is better than the first; and I cheerfully recommend your nursery for fair dealings and honesty.

W. B. RICKS.

DANVILLE, VA., Dec. 7, 1901.

Enclosed find my check for \$52 to pay for trees shipped me Nov. 26th. They arrived in good condition. Many thanks for your attention to the order.

A. W. GRIGGS.

RASPBERRIES.



This fruit comes just after the strawberry, and when properly cultivated is very prolific. Plant on strong soil, manure freely, cultivate well, mulch freely. For field, 6 feet apart, 4 feet in rows. Pinch off the canes when 3 feet high; tie up and cut out the old wood each year.

PRICES OF RASPBERRY PLANTS.	Per 10.	Per 100.	Per 1000.
First Class, Strong, Well Rooted,	50c.	\$2.00.	\$15.00.
		500 at 1000 Rates.	

Thompson's Early Prolific. Very early; red.

Cuthbert. One of the best large red berries.

Golden Queen. Best yellow variety.

Cumberland. New, and the largest of the black

caps ever introduced. Outyields all others of its class.

Miller Red. Very early; large and prolific. Has nice, sprightly flavor peculiarly its own. A great improvement over the older varieties.

Gregg. Blackcap; a well known, good variety.

Blackberries and Dewberries.

PRICES OF BLACKBERRY AND DEWBERRY PLANTS.	Per 10.	Per 100.	Per 1000.
Strong, Well Rooted.....	50c.	\$2.50.	\$15.00.
500 at 1000 Rates.			
Iceberg, (White Blackberry).....	\$1.00.	\$5.00.	



Lucretia.

DEWBERRIES.

Lucretia. The running or trailing Dewberry seems now to be taking the day. It is very prolific, large and sweet; equal in size to the largest Blackberry. Succeeds everywhere. This extra variety was found in the mountains of West Virginia, and is a perfect success wherever grown.

Austin's Improved. A new variety from Texas, which we have found to be here an exceedingly valuable one: fruit very large; sub-acid, vinous, of second quality, but as it ripens from eight to ten days ahead of any other variety, and the yield of fruit is profuse, we consider it a profitable market variety. Canes healthy, and stands our driest summers.

DILLON, S. C., March 13, 1900.
Enclosed find money order for balance due you. The trees and vines bought of you are doing finely; some of the grapes bore the first year.
H. W. RICHBOURG.

BLACKBERRIES.

Wilson's Early.

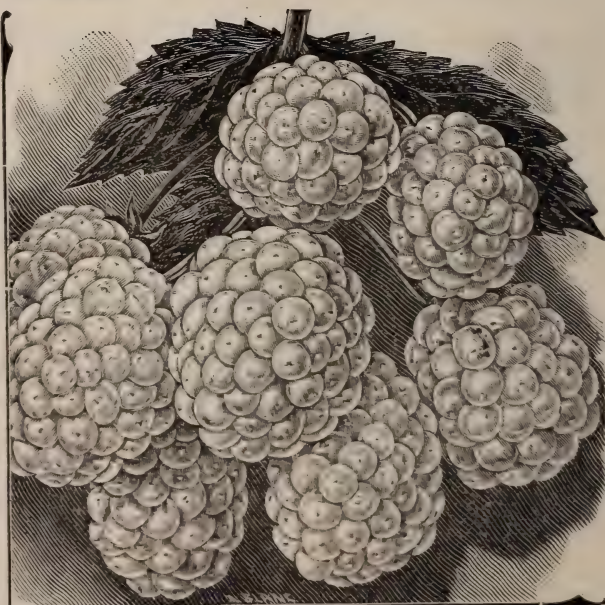
Kittatinny. Very large; black and sweet.

Wilson's Early. Extra large size and quite early: best for market.

Minnewaski. Large; hardy; very productive; best family berry.

Lovett's Best. Large; jet black, very prolific. Plant hardy. Valuable for family use and market.

Iceberg. By Burbank of California. The only successful white Blackberry ever introduced. Highly praised by Mr. Burbank. We have thoroughly tested it here to our great satisfaction. Plant hardy and strong grower, very prolific, bears its fruit in great white clusters. Fruit snowy white, so transparent the seed can be seen through the fruit. Quality good, sweet, melting, juicy, delicious. A valuable family berry, equal to the old standard black varieties, 10c. each; \$1.00 for 10



Iceberg.

Currants.

PRICES OF CURRANTS.

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
Strong, One Year Old,.....	10c.	75c.	\$6.00.

This fruit comes in partly with the raspberry, but follows for several weeks. Indeed, none of the small fruit will remain as long on the bunch without injury as the Currant. Set 4 feet apart each way. Cultivate well, mulch heavily, prune the old wood so that each remaining shoot may have room to grow. Manure freely.



Black Naples. Fruit large; fine; hardy and productive.

Cherry Red. One of the largest Currants.

Red Dutch. Very large; sweet and good. Well known; very prolific.

White Grape. Berries large; bunches long; white and yellow; sweet and good.

Red Grape. Fruit large; bunches long; clear red; very productive.

Fay's Prolific. The best and most prolific of all. Stands at the head of the list of its class.

Gooseberries.

PRICE OF GOOSEBERRY PLANTS.

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
Strong, One Year Old,.....	15c.	\$1.00.	\$7.00.

This fruit requires the same cultivation as the currant. The following are the best proved varieties.

Houghton's Seedling. Medium; pale red; flesh tender and good; never mildews; vigorous and prolific.

Smith's White. One of the best.

Downing's Seedling. Larger than the Houghton; excellent.

Mountain Seedling. Large; fine flavor; vigorous and productive.

THAXTON, BEDFORD CO., VA., May 18, 1901.

The 400 trees I bought of you this spring are all successfully planted; every one now in leaf; not a single tree failed to live.

JOHN D. KEELER.

OXFORD, MISS., Dec. 6, 1901.

I have bought several lots of fruit trees from J. Van Lindley Nursery Co., Pomona, N. C., and have found them entirely satisfactory. Their agent, Mr. Richmond, has been most accommodating and reliable in my dealing with him.

W. H. HEDLESTON,
Pastor First Presbyterian Church.



Houghton.

NUT-BEARING TREES.



Japan Walnut (Siebaldi.)



Filberts. (Hazel Nut Family.) English Cob varieties. These varieties are justly celebrated in Europe, and there is a great variety of them. While at Orleans, France, a climate much like our Southern and border States, we found two varieties under the names of Bergeri and Marveille de Bollwillier. The nuts were the largest we ever saw. Trees strong growers and very prolific bearers. We imported a good lot of two-year-old trees and offer them, believing they will succeed in many parts, if not all, of the South. 30c. each; \$2 50 for 10.



Filbert.

WALNUTS.

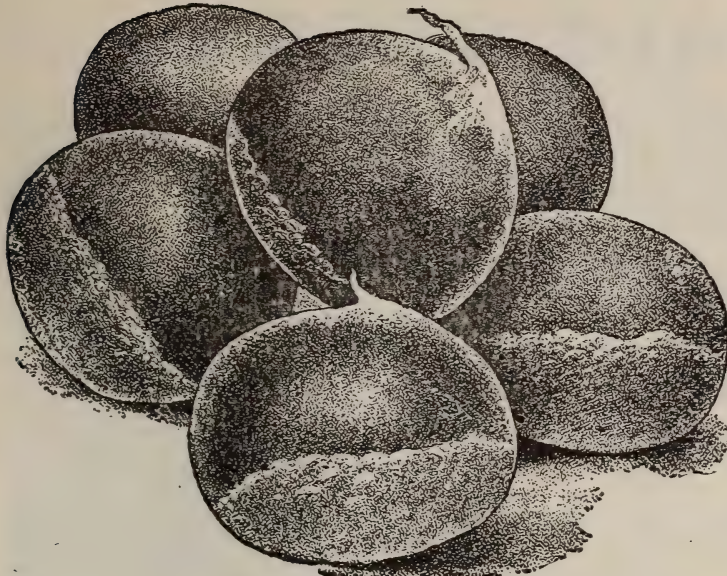
Juglans Cordiformis. (Heart-shaped)



Cordiformis.

Japan Walnut.) This is one of the finest Nuts known, and yet very scarce, even in Japan, where it originated. The nuts crack easily and the kernels drop out whole. The flavor is sweeter than the English Walnut, the tree hardier and very handsome. Bears second to third year after planting. 50c. each; \$4.00 for 10.

Juglans Sieboldii. (Japan Walnut.) Larger than the *Cordiformis*, more in shape of largest Pecans and shell a little thicker. It is from the mountains of Northern Japan. Leaves large size, charming shade of green. The nuts are produced in abundance in clusters of 15 to 20; the meat is sweet, of the best quality, like the Butternut, but less oily: the tree is vigorous, of very handsome form; is a young bearer and very productive, commencing to fruit second and third years after planting. 50c. each; \$4.00 for 10.



Paragon Chestnut.

American Chestnut. Common old variety; well known. 40c each.

Almonds. Two varieties: Soft Shell and Hard Shell. 35c each, \$3 for 10.

Japan Giant Dwarf Chestnut. A dwarf grower; very distinct; leaf long and narrow, dark green. A fine ornamental dwarf tree. Commences to bear very young; two-year-old trees in nursery row are often loaded with nuts of enormous size. 50c each, \$4 for 10.

Pecans. Grown from the best selected thin shell seed, and can be relied on as being equal for all practical purposes to the grafted trees and much cheaper. 35c each, \$2.50 for 10.



Pecan.

English Walnut. A very fine Nut and well known. succeeds in most parts of the country. 40c each, \$3.75 for 10.

Black Walnut. Common American; generally known. 40c each, \$3.75 for 10.

Chestnuts.

Ridgely. A large Spanish variety; very productive; an early bearer and one of the finest Chestnuts, equal to the old American Sweet, but more hardy, and does well where that variety does not. One crop of the fruit from the original tree sold for \$32. 50c each, \$4 for 10,

Paragon. Of Spanish origin; bears young; large and fine; good running mate with the Ridgely. The two varieties are the best of the Spanish strain, and are succeeding well wherever tried through the Middle States, or where any other varieties grow. 50c each, \$4 for 10.

The Japan Walnut (*Juglan's Sieboldii*), about which I wrote you in 1897, and which I thought then would be a good nut for the South, has proved all that I thought and said about it—and more, too. My tree is now covered with nuts as large as guinea eggs, which will be of large size when they mature in the fall. The tree was set out in 1893, bore its first nuts in 1896, and has been bearing every year since. This year it is bearing its fifth crop of nuts, having borne last year, notwithstanding the unprecedented cold weather in February. The tree is better adapted to this climate than any I know of, as it withstands, without injury, the varying temperature of our Southern States, and is unaffected by the extremes of heat and cold, dry and wet weather. Aside from its value as a nut-bearing tree, it is a beautiful shade tree that is an ornament in any yard or lawn. As I said before, it is a valuable nut tree for the South, and any one in this latitude who plants these trees and takes care of them will be sure to have delicious nuts.

C. S. NORTH,
Superintendent of Education, Hinds County, Miss.

Esculent Roots.

Asparagus, Conover's Colossal. Very large, and of excellent quality. 75c per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

Palmetto. Large; fine. The earliest, best market variety. 75c per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

Rhubarb, or Pie Plant. Valuable for sauce, pies and canning. 15c each, \$1.25 per 10.

We received the trees to-day in good condition. We will get them in the ground as soon as possible. The trees are all fine specimens.
KEWANEE, GA., March 1st, 1900.
THE GEORGIA FRUIT-LAND CO.,
By FRED. L. DRESSEN, Secretary.

Enclosed find check for \$56.20, amount due you for fruit trees. The trees are doing nicely, much better than we had any reason to hope for, as we did not get them planted till late. We expect to want more the coming season.
WILKESBORO, N. C., June 9th, 1900.
SMOAK & SON.

I can recommend the J. Van Lindley Nursery Co., Pomona, N. C., to all who wish to purchase nursery stock. I bought a large lot of trees from them two years ago. Most of them bore this year as fine fruit as I ever saw.
OXFORD, MISS., Nov. 20th, 1901.
D. T. CARTER, Director Bank of Oxford,

SHADE TREES.

Maple, Silver. A rapid growing tree, and very popular on account of its being more rapid in growth than any other Maple, besides it makes a handsome shade tree. The most satisfactory general purpose shade tree. 7 to 8 ft., each, 40c; 8 to 10 ft., each, 50c; 10 to 12 ft., each, 60c. In lots of ten or more 10c each less per tree.

Maple, Norway. Makes a round head, dense shade, and is quite ornamental. Is taking well wherever known: 7 to 8 ft., each, 50c; 8 to 10 ft., each, 75c.

Maple, Sugar. Slow grower, but finally makes a tall, stately, noble tree. One of the best for borders where large, tall trees are wanted. 7 to 8 ft., each, 50c; 8 to 10 ft., each, 75c. In lots of ten or more 10c less per tree.

Maple, Weir's Cut-Leaf. A beautiful tree, cut-leaf form; distinct foliage and graceful drooping habit. 6 to 7 ft., each, 40c; 7 to 8 ft., each, 50c.

Maple, Sycamore. A conspicuous and valuable addition to this useful class of shade trees. 6 to 7 ft., each, 75c.

Birch, Cut-Leaf Weeping. One of the most popular weeping or pendulous trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful drooping branches, silver-white bark and delicate cut leaves, makes it one of the prettiest trees. 6 to 7 ft., each, \$1.00.

Oak, English. The royal oak of England. A well known tree of spreading, slow growth. 6 to 7 ft., each, \$1.00.

Linden, American. A rapid growing, large size, beautiful native tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. 7 to 8 ft., each, 50c; 8 to 10 ft., each, 75c.

Horse Chestnut. Common white flowering; a very fine, globe-like tree. 4 to 5 ft., each, 75c.

Ginkgo. (Maiden's Hair.) (Salisburea.) A remarkable tree from Japan, combining in its habits characteristic of the conifer and deciduous tree. Of medium size, rapid growth, with beautiful fern-foliage. Rare and elegant. Each, 75c.



Silver Maple. The most rapid growing Maple and the most satisfactory general purpose shade tree.

Umbrella, Texas. A beautiful umbrella-shaped tree for lawns and yards. A favorite in the South. 35c each; \$2.50 for ten.

Prunus Pissardii. (Purple leaved tree.) This is unquestionably the most desirable of all purple leaved trees, as it retains its color throughout our warmest weather, and its leaves until mid-winter. Used extensively for lawns, also bears fruit. 4 to 5 ft., each, 40c.

Elm, American. A valuable native tree for streets or borders. 6 to 7 ft., each, 50c.

Magnolia Acuminata. A tall-growing, fine tree. Commonly known as Cucumber tree. 50c each.

Magnolia Purpurea. A dwarfish tree or shrub; deep purple flowers; large flowers early in spring before leaves appear. 2 to 3 ft., each, 75c.

Magnolia Soulangiana. Nearly white, slightly pink. One of the very finest flowering Japanese magnolias; very rare; blooms in great clusters of rare flowers. 4 to 5 ft., each, 75c.

Birch. (European Weeping.) A handsome, ornamental, drooping tree. Very popular. 50c each.

Mountain Ash. A small tree, smooth bark, bright green leaves and beautiful clusters of brilliant red berries. 50c each.

European Larch. A beautiful lawn tree; rapid grower, attaining a large size. Its beautiful pendulous branches add a charm to its perfect conical outline. 50c each.

Poplar, Lombard. A tall, slender tree of rapid growth. 6 to 8 ft., each, 40c; 8 to 10 ft., each, 50c.



Norway Maple.

Shade Trees—Continued.

Poplar. (Tulip Tree.) The common Poplar; native of this country; makes a splendid tree wherever it succeeds. 5 to 6 ft., each, 50c.

Poplar, Carolina. A very rapid grower of erect habit. Planted exclusively as a street tree. Undesirable where a dense shade is wanted; sheds its foliage too early. 6 to 8 ft., each, 40c; 8 to 10 ft., each, 50c; 10 to 12 ft., each, 60c. In lots of 10 or more 10c less per tree.

Poplar, Cottonwood. Similar to the Carolina when young, but changes with age. Same grades and prices as Carolina Poplars.

WILLOWS.

4 ft., 50 cents each.

This class of yard trees is very useful as well as ornamental. They are of rapid growth; fine habit and hardy and can be grown successfully in varied climates and localities.

Willow, Babylonica. (Babylonian or Weeping Willow. A native of Asia. Our common and well-known Weeping Willow.

Willow, Kilmarnock Weeping. This is one of the finer kinds of Willows. It forms without any trimming an exceedingly graceful tree, with glossy foliage and perfect umbrella head. The tree is vigorous and thrives in all soils.



Kilmarnock Weeping Willow.

Willow. (Rosemary Leaved.) Of dwarfish habit; graceful, making a charming effect for lawns.



Carolina Poplar.

Evergreens.

Arborvitæ, Japan. Imported from Japan and will succeed well in the South. Very ornamental. 1½ ft. 50c each.

Arborvitæ, American. Very hardy and makes a splendid tree; usually large, but used largely for ornamental hedges and can be kept back by trimming in almost any shape without injury. 2 to 3 ft., 50c each.

Arborvitæ, Globoso. Forms a natural globe without any trimming; very pretty and hardy. 2 ft., 75c each.

Arborvitæ, Golden. Dwarfish. A neat, compact bush; very hardy; for yard or lawn; golden in color. 1½ ft., 50c each.

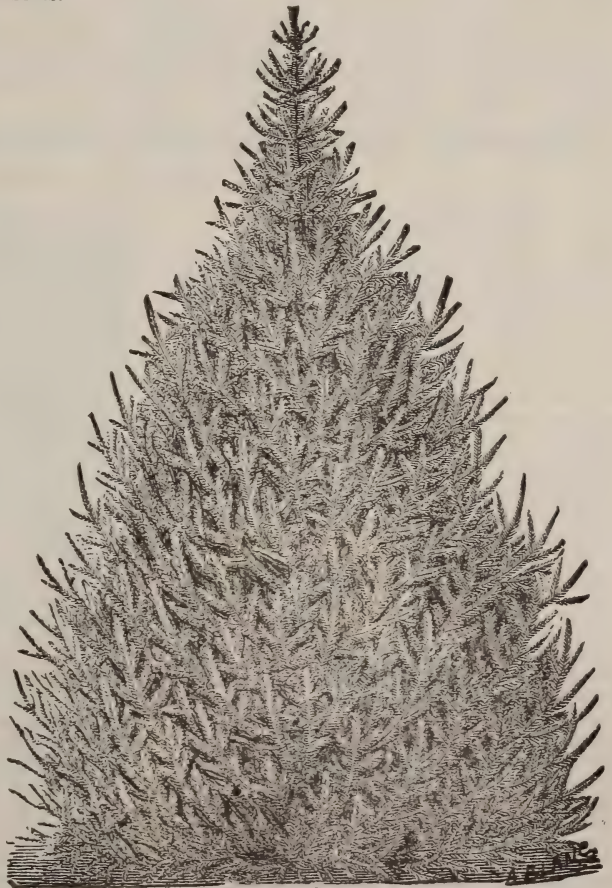
Arborvitæ, Siberian. One of the best medium-size evergreens. Excellent for ornamental hedges. 1½ ft., 75c each.

Arborvitæ, Pyramidalis. A tall-growing evergreen; is pyramidal in shape; effective in artistic planting, standing like giant sentinels in the lawn. 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

Spruce, Norway. One of the most popular evergreens for single specimens, groups or wind-breaks. 2 ft., 50c each.

Spruce, Hemlock. A very graceful and desirable evergreen; quite hardy; one of the best. 2 ft., 50c each.

Fir, European Silver. Of rapid growth, attaining a large size, with deep shining green foliage; hardy, especially South, 2 ft., 50c each.



Norway Spruce.

Evergreens--Continued.

Fir, Nordmann's. One of the rarest of all evergreens. Hardy, of rapid growth, perfect in outline, foliage rich, deep glossy green, silver tipped. It presents a rare and beautiful effect. 1½ ft., 75c each.

Fir, Silver. A large, stately evergreen, with rich, green foliage, silvery underneath. 2 ft. 50c.

Fir, Balsam. A very pretty evergreen, similar in appearance to the Silver Fir. 2 ft., 50c each.

Juniper, Irish. A small cylindrical tree, neat and effective in many situations. Very popular for cemetery use. 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

Pine, White. This is the most imposing of all the pines. It forms a large, straight tree of great height with horizontal branches and long glaucous leaves. Very hardy. 2 ft., 50c each.

Pine, Scotch. A very hardy species, with bluish foliage. Makes a grand, rugged, fine, stately tree. 2 to 3 ft., 50c each.

Magnolia, Grandiflora. The magnificent of all the broad-leaf Evergreens in the South and is often called the Queen of Flowering Evergreens; a grand tree; common all over the South. 1 ft., 50c 1½ ft., 75c., 2 ft., \$1.00 each.

Lawsoniana Cypress. One of the handsomest large evergreens for the South. It has elegant drooping branches and very slender, feathery branchlets. 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

Cedar, Deodora. A stately evergreen; branches feathery and spreading. Well adapted to the South. 1½ ft., 50c each.

Ornamental Evergreen Hedge Plants.

Euonymus. Fine large-leaved Evergreen; very fine, whether used singly or in hedge; we furnish two varieties—plain green and variegated. 25c ea.

Tree Box. A favorite small Evergreen. 25c each

Dwarf Box. Fine as a single specimen, but is mostly used for ornamental hedges. 25c each.

Ligustrum Ovalifolium. (California Privet.) Fine for hedging, and is a beauty as a single specimen, making a fine shrub for the lawn. Half evergreen; holds its beautiful foliage until late in the winter. 25c each, \$5 00 per 100.

Ligustrum Amurense. (Amoor River Privet.) The best Evergreen Hedge Plant; holds its bright green color both summer and winter. Somewhat of a dwarfish nature, but in a few years makes a splendid evergreen hedge which is an ornament to any place, great or small. It is one of the most popular ornamental hedge plants South. Has

stood cold of 20° below zero without injury. Where a hedge is wanted to stay green all winter, plant the Amoor River Privet. 25c each, \$5 per 100

American Holly. This small native Evergreen, with deep green, broad, prickly leaves and its red berries in the autumn, make it very desirable. 50c each.

English Holly. (Mahonia Aquafolium.) Similar to the above in leaf, but more dwarfish, with yellow flowers. Is really an evergreen flowering shrub. 50c each.

Yucca Fillamentosa. (Palm Lily, so-called.) This is one of the most elegant plants for the decoration of gardens. Its foliage is evergreen, and tropical in appearance. The pure white and fragrant flowers are produced on stout stems four feet high, rising from the midst of the foliage. The plant is a profuse bloomer in August and very distinguished in its appearance. 50c each.

Hardy Ornamental Flowering Shrubs.

35 cents each; \$2.50 for 10.

DECIDUOUS.

Althea. (Rose of Sharon.) The Althæas are fine, free-growing shrubs, blooming in the autumn months when scarcely any other trees or shrubs are in bloom, which makes them very desirable. Assorted double varieties, including variegated leaf; a handsome shrub with beautiful foliage.

Hydrangea Grandiflora. This is one of the best flowering shrubs, producing large, long, pendant white flowers, 6 inches in diameter, in summer and autumn.

Chinese Winter Blooming Honeysuckle. Blooms freely in February before the leaves appear. It is generally considered one of the finest, sweetest perfumed flowering shrubs for the South.

Lilac. Strong, rapid grower; purple flowers.

Lilac. Common White. Strong grower; white flowers.

Quince Japan. (Pyrus Japonica.) An esteemed variety, having a profusion of bright red flowers in early spring.

Bengoume Apricot First in bloom, making a beautiful blooming shrub for the lawn; fruits favorable seasons when not killed by spring frosts. Fruit large and delicious.

Tamarix. We imported our stock of this rare deciduous shrub from France and now offer it for the first time. Attains to good size; very attractive appearance because of its fine foliage and beautiful solid spray of pink bloom in great profusion. 50c each.



White Lilac.

Hardy Ornamental Flowering Shrubs--Continued.

Japan Snow Ball. Improved variety, very profuse bloomer, snow white flowers. Hardy.

Calycanthus. (Sweet Shrub.)

Rhus Cotinus. (Smoke Tree.) A tall shrub, producing curious, hair-like flowers, resembling mist.

Deutzia Gracilis. Pure white; flowers freely.

Deutzia Fortuni. Flowers double; white, tinted with rose. A very fine flowering shrub.

Deutzia crenata flora pleno. A large growing variety; large, double flowers, white, tinged with pink hue. Blooms rather late and remains in bloom some time. One of our finest flowering shrubs.

Forsythia, Viridissima. Bright yellow flowers in early spring.

Spiræa VanHouttei. The greatest of all the Spiræas; a beauty in the lawn at any season. When in flower it is a complete fountain of white bloom; foliage hardy, showing under the great profusion of flowers.

Spiræa Antony Waterer. A new crimson-flowered variety, one of the most beautiful of dwarf flowering shrubs. It makes a low, compact bush, 15 to 18 inches high, and is covered the whole growing season with large numbers of deep crimson flowers. Perfectly hardy, it makes a fine, compact

plant for low clumps or for bedding purposes, and also makes a fine pot plant for house decoration. Hardy.

Spiræa aurea: (Golden-Leaf Syringa.) Yellowish white flowers, with golden-edged leaves. A very pretty late flowering shrub.

Weigela. Weigelas are among the best flowering shrubs; their foliage is beautiful and the flowers are produced in great profusion and colors.

Weigela Candidi. Pure white flowers.

Weigela Floribundi. Pink.

Weigela Rosea Nana Varegata. Variegated leaf, pink flowers.

Weigela, Hortensis. Deep rose.

Weigela Van Houttei. Deep crimson; very profuse bloomer.

Weigela Rosea. Beautiful rose color.

Crape Myrtle. A charming crimson flower; hardy south of Virginia; one of the best flowering shrubs.

Clematis Paniculata. A lovely variety, with medium-sized pure white flowers borne in great profusion. The fragrance is delicious. It blooms in the latter part of September, when few flowers are in bloom. Perfectly hardy.

Climbing Vines.

25 cents each; \$2.00 for 10.

Wistaria, Purple. Very rapid grower; long, pendent flowers.

Wistaria, White. Long, pendent flowers; same shape as Purple variety, but of a pure white.

Ampelopsis. (Virginia Creeper.) A very popular climbing vine; clings closely to brick, stone or frame walls, and is very beautiful.

Amelopsis Vichii. (Boston Ivy.) (Japan Creeper.) The best and most popular vine for covering a wall or building quickly. It requires rich ground and a little time and patience to get the plants started, but after they are well established they grow rapidly and will cling firmly to almost any surface.

ROSES.

EVERBLOOMING VARIETIES.

30 cents each; \$2.50 for 10, except where noted.

Everblooming Roses include the Bourbons, Chinas, Noisettes and Teas. Our capacity is excellent for growing fine Roses. Our plants are grown one year in open ground and are nice, strong plants, especially the varieties with stars in front. The following list includes everblooming Teas, Bourbons and Noisettes;

***Agrippina.** Firey red; good size and form; profuse flowering.

Bridesmaid. Bright pink; large and fine.

Bride. White; fine buds; a hardy Rose.

***Bon Silene.** Rose and carmine; large, fine Rose.

***Champion of the World.** A grand pink Rose that will please everyone; a strong grower and constant bloomer.

***Catherine Mermet.** Clear flesh color; large, full; a fine Rose.

Coquette des Alps. White, pink shade; hardy; constant bloomer.

Cornelia Cook. Creamy white; strong grower; hardy. One of the best creamy-white Roses for outdoor growing.

Clothilde Soupert. Polyantha cross; light color, blush center; a prodigious bloomer.



Roses, Everblooming Varieties--Continued.

Etoile de Lyon. Chrome-yellow; flowers large, double; very fragrant.

Gen. Lee. Rich Orange-yellow; hardy; an ideal Rose.

Golden Gate. Shade of yellow, splashed with crimson; a fancy, fine Rose.

***Homer.** Rose with salmon center; constant bloomer.

Isabella Sprunt Lemon yellow; large, full, hardy; good bloomer.

***Kaiserine.** An extra fine white variety; very large, full and double, almost perfect in form and it continues beautiful even when fully expanded. Beautiful glossy foliage; a vigorous grower and very free flowering, blooming at every shoot. 35c each.

La Pactole. Sulphur-yellow; good bloomer; fine Rose.

La France. Rosy, delicate pink; one of the best forcers.

***Madame Camille.** Rosy flesh, shaded salmon, rose and carmine; one of the best kinds.

Marie Guillot. Pure white; large, full; free bloomer.

Mad. Testout. Bright rose color; large and free bloomer.

***Mad) Lombard.** Rosy bronze, salmon and fawn; extra fine outdoor Rose.

Marechal Neil. Golden yellow, lovely buds; the most popular Rose South. 40c each.

Meteor. Best everblooming red Tea; dark velvety red; hardy; constant bloomer.

Mosella or Yellow Clothilde Soupert. A tea polyantha Rose, much like white Clothilde, only the flowers are yellow; produces large clusters of medium size yellow flowers, a hardy and very satisfactory everblooming Rose.

***Papa Gontier.** Dark crimson; broad petals; beautiful buds; fine.

***Perle des Jardins** Golden yellow; of very free blooming habit and very popular.

Pink Daily. First of the season and last in bloom in early winter; a constant bloomer; a grand bedder.

President Carnot. This new French Tea Rose is a strong, clean, healthy grower; bronzy green foliage; flowers large, of exquisite shape; buds long and pointed, on long, stiff stems; color delicate rose flesh, shaded a trifle deeper at center; the softest pink of all; a profuse bloomer. 50c each.

Queen. Pure white; free bloomer; a good rose.

Souvenir de la Malmaison. Clear flesh color; large; prolific.

***Safrano.** Apricot yellow; fine form; splendid old Rose.

White LaFrance. Nearly white; otherwise like old La France. 50c each.



Beautiful Everblooming Climbing, or Pillar Roses.

Hardy in all the South.

30 cents each; \$2.50 for 10, except where noted.

***Crimson Rambler.** Blooms in great clusters of bright crimson; the great climbing Rose of the present day; introduced from Japan.

Climbing Perle. Golden yellow: profuse bloomer; valuable South.

***Climbing White Pet.** A Polyantha Rose, and as a companion to Crimson Rambler this Rose is equal if not superior to that famous variety. A very rapid grower; wonderful freedom of bloom: fine foliage; pure snowy white in color.

***Climbing Kaiserine Augusta Victoria.** This is the first white climbing Everblooming Rose ever brought to notice; a sport from the Dwarf Kaiserine; flowers exactly the same; hardy all through the South; a strong grower and good bloomer. 50c each.

Empress of China. Dark red; a constant, profuse bloomer.

Glorie de Dijon. Rich creamy white; large, fine form.

Golden Chain. Deep saffron; strong climber.

***James Sprunt.** Velvety crimson; very double; fine bloomer.

***Lamaque.** White; a fine pillar Rose for the South.

***Reine Marie Henriette.** Red; full, well formed; a fine Rose.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

30 cents each; \$2.50 for 10, except where noted.

This class of Roses is admirably suited for garden culture, for the formation of rose beds, hedge and permanent plantations, where hardy varieties are desired. They are not strictly perpetual bloomers, though many of them yield a fair second crop in the autumn, especially if judiciously pruned.

This class, taken all in all, gives most general satisfaction, because of the brilliant colors and large size of its flowers, and the entire permanence of the plants.

American Beauty. Deep, rich rose; extremely large; full; grand. 50c. each.

Alfred Colcomb. Carmine crimson; large, full, fine globular form.

Gen. Washington. Brilliant, rosy carmine; strong grower.

***Gen. Jacqueminot.** Rich, velvet scarlet; large; fine bloomer.

Jno. Hopper. Bright rose, carmine center; large; full.

Louis Van Houtte. Rich crimson, shaded with maroon—indeed, almost black, might be called a "black red."

Mrs. Cleveland. Delicate flesh color; cup-shaped; very fine.

Marshall P. Wilder. Cherry carmine; large; full; extra fine.

Mad Plantier. Fine white; strong grower; profuse bloomer in its season.

Mad. Masson. Bright crimson; strong grower; large.

Magna Charter. Pink; large; vigorous.

***Paul Neyron.** Bright pink; large; full; grand.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Dark velvety crimson; darkest of the hybrids.

Ulrich Bruner. Bright crimson; large, well formed, a splendid rose.

MOSS ROSES.

30 cents each; \$2.50 for 10.

Hortense Vernet. Rosy carmine.

Comtesse de Murinais. White moss; double.

Manch Moreau. Pure White.

Luxemburg. Bright crimson scarlet.

BANKSIA ROSES.

Banksia lutea. (Yellow Banksia.) Clusters of diminutive but exquisitely beautiful yellow flowers. The Banksia is entirely hardy in the South, where it is one of the most satisfactory climbers. It is as strong and rampant as the native Cherokee Rose, but does not throw up suckers like the latter; the foliage, which bears little resemblance to that of other Roses, is striking and exceptionally handsome. In spring it is a mass of yellow bloom.

Banksia Alba. (White Banksia) Same as the Yellow Banksia, except that the flowers are white.

Banksia, Mammoth Habits the same as Yellow Banksia, only it has no thorns; blooms in clusters like apple blossoms, but color soft yellow. Unlike any other Rose; a novelty that will please every one; the finest pillar Rose, strong grower; a great beauty in shade or sun.



CLIMBING PRAIRIE ROSES.

30 Cents Each, \$2 50 for 10.

Roses of this class are valuable for training on trellises and arbors, covering verandas and buildings. They are rapid growers and produce great quantities of bloom.

Tennessee Belle. Flowers bright pink.

Prairie Queen. Flowers very large and of peculiar, globular form; bright, rosy red, changing to lighter as the flower opens.

Baltimore Belle. Pale bluish.

Russall's Cottage. Dark crimson; double.

Greville, or Seven Sisters. Flowers in large clusters.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tuberose Bulbs, Pearl. The best. 25c per doz.

Cut Flower Department.

Our green houses are devoted exclusively to the production of Cut Flowers, especially Roses, Carnations and American Beauty Roses. We make a specialty of flowers for Weddings, Funerals and social occasions. We supply loose cut flowers for decorative purposes, Bride's and Bridesmaid Boquets. Write for prices and give list of your wants.

In Funeral Designs

we make all shapes and sizes, \$2 to \$30 each. We have competent florists and designers and guarantee satisfaction. A partial list of the different designs we make is as follows: Wreaths, Standing Wreaths on high stands; Crosses, flat and standing; Sickles, Pillows, Gates Ajar, Faith, Hope and Charity, Monuments, Rock of Ages, Crowns, Anchors, Harps, Lyres, Stars, Crescents, Hearts, Square and Compass, Odd Fellows Links, Knights of Pythias, Elks Design, Fireman's Hat, Hook and Ladder, etc. Parties living at a distance should order Funeral Designs by telegraph or telephone, WE SHIP TO ALL POINTS WITHIN A RADIUS OF 500 MILES FROM OUR PLACE.

Parties desiring flowers sent to friends can forward orders to us with shipping instructions and same will be promptly attended to. We ship only by express. No flowers sent by mail, as they do not carry satisfactory in that way.

For further information please write us and we will give full information, prices, etc.

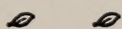
For information on this department, address letters to



THE ABOVE IS A PHOTOGRAPH OF A DESIGN
"GATES AJAR" MADE AT OUR PLACE.

"FLORAL DEPARTMENT,"**J. VAN LINDLEY NUDSERY COMPANY,****POMONA, NORTH CAROLINA.**

Number of Trees and Plants to an Acre at Various Distances.



1 foot apart each way,.....	43,560	12 feet apart each way,	302
2 " "	10,890	13 " "	257
3 " "	4,840	14 " "	222
4 " "	2,722	15 " "	193
5 " "	1,742	16 " "	170
6 " "	1,210	17 " "	150
7 " "	888	18 " "	134
8 " "	680	19 " "	120
9 " "	537	20 " "	108
10 " "	435	25 " "	69
11 " "	360	30 " "	48

If it is desired to plant a certain number of feet apart in the rows, and have the rows a different number of feet apart, then multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance apart the plants are in the rows, the product of which divided into 43,560 will give the number of trees, &c., required per acre.



Proper Distances for Planting.



Standard Apples.....	20 to 30 feet apart each way.
Peaches	15 to 20 " "
Standard Pears.....	20 " "
Dwarf Pears.....	10 " "
Cherries and Nectarines	20 " "
Plums and Apricots.....	15 " "
Quinces.....	15 " "
Grape Vines	6 to 10 " "
Gooseberries and Raspberries	4 " "

J. Van Lindley Nursery Co.,
Pomona, N. C.

POMONA HILL NURSERIES.



SUMMER BANANA APPLE.

TREES,
VINES,
ROSES,
SHRUBS,
Etc.

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APPLE AND PEACH
TREES FOR
MARKET ORCHARDS
A SPECIALTY.

J. Van Lindley
Nursery Co.

POMONA, N.C.